The Standard

PACKET EDITION

AND RIVER PLATE NEWS.

Per F.M.S. EQUATEUR

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IMMIGRATION DELUSIONS.

In giving to our readers the subjoined letter we fulfil a double duty; first towards our countrymen at home and abroad who trust to Government promises, and secondly towards this country, of which we have always proved the zealous champion. If the tide of European emigration to the Plate has so sadly fallen off, the letter hereunder explains it. The country is as rich, fertile and prolific as ever, but the utter neglect which the emigrant meets with, the way these poor people are sent from pillar to post in search of free homestead farms which they are promised by the Government agents in Europe are sufficient to drive every agricultural emigrant family from our shores a week after their arrival. We have faith in the fullest ventilation of these wrongs: good will come of it, and there will always be found room in our columns for such just complaints as the following truthful and plain-spoken letter embodies:—

San Pedro, July 26th, 1881.

To the Editor of the *Standard*,

Sir,

I came to this Republic with the intention of settling myself and family in the land that was so much lauded by the Press of this country. I had some means; with the certainty of an additional sum from my father, when I would be able to inform him that I had got a place where I might build up a home, etc. For fourteen days I tried the Immigration Office, and came to the conclusion, at that time at least, that as a vehicle for furthering the interests of the immigrant it was a delusion, a mockery, and a snare.

However, I understand, since I left Buenos Ayres a competent and worthy gentleman has been appointed to the onerous duty of cleaning out that 'Augean Stable,' Under the old regime I solemnly declare to you, Mr Editor, that so far as getting land for a homestead, or knowing anything about *the land* that has been so plausibly spoken of by your colleagues and to a certain extent by the *Standard*, I left the city just as wise as when I entered it, and were it not through the kindness of yourself and family, who were so kind as to interest yourselves in my behalf, I would have certainly done as the Frenchman did whose case you have described in some of your late issues, *i.e.* left the Argentine Republic, its land and its Immigration Office with all possible speed; and, more in sorrow than in anger, would explain to my countrymen the cruel and heartless conduct of the Government of this country in allowing such a state of things to exist.

I have, thank God, a comfortable home where I am at present, and will have time to look about me: and, besides, will not be losing my means by living in Buenos Ayres, where boarding, &c., is very expensive, for which I return yourself and family my heartfelt thanks.

I dare say there have been more Wagner families than even you might imagine: how many have 'folded up their tents like the Arabs and quietly stole away, downhearted, discouraged and disgusted'—their little means dwindled away, or, perhaps, altogether gone, after the expense of a long voyage and the preparations attending it. That there are thousands of leagues of land 'somewhere,' all parties that I have spoken to since I came here agree to, but at head quarters 'immigration confusion' (up to this at any rate) has been the rule and not the exception; and having the confidence of a good many of my countrymen, who are anxiously waiting for my report as to the feasibility of their coming to this country, I must say I will not report one way or the other till I see further.

Now, if it would not take up too much of your space, I would like to say something about wholesale schemes of Immigration. Some twenty years ago a Catholic clergyman, the Rev. Father Hoar, came to Ireland from Arkansas, U.S., and through the powerful influence he had with the people of his own county (Wexford), about eleven or twelve hundred people from, I might say, one district started in the ship the rev. gentleman had chartered for the purpose. Father Hoar went with these immigrants to the new settlement, near where Little Rock, Arkansas, now stands, and seeing the awful responsibility he had incurred, and, it is charitably supposed, being unmanned by the position he placed his unfortunate countrymen in, he left them directly he arrived at the settlement, and out of the shipload of passengers it was the current rumour in Wexford that not one of the deluded people were alive six months after their arrival in the United States. Father Hoar came back to Ireland and never gave the slightest 'excuse' for his, to say the least of it, terrible mistake.

Is history about to repeat itself in the present scheme of bringing to this country 100,000 Irishmen? Well, I say to my countrymen, be cautious of either layman or cleric who, through mistaken zeal, or, what is worse perhaps, vainglory or some other reason, says airing themselves about, would lead their countrymen into a 'fool's paradise.'

Mr. Editor, you have put your hands to the plough and do not look back until you have stirred up and let the broad daylight shine on every inch of this land we immigrants are looking for. On this subject,

Fiat justitia ruat coelum.

I remain, Sir,

Yours, &c.,

Edward Barlow.

The attention of the National Government is called to the statements contained in the following letter. Everything connected with immigration and civilization seems to be at present out of joint, and the great diminution in the arrival of immigrants within the last six months is explained by disclosures such as those which we give our readers today.

We for our part, although attentively watching the current of public affairs, confess to a surprise that a system of 'explotacion' such as that revealed by the case of the Wagner family, and now by the Port Desire colonist, should have been so long tolerated. To a certain extent the evil has corrected itself, and any person who has read what has appeared in these columns within the last week on the subject of immigration delusions cannot be much astonished at the checked flow of immigrants to the Plate and the empty rooms in the 'Asilo de Inmigrantes.'

The Argentine Government is certainly responsible for all these grave errors, and the sooner some decisive step is taken by Congress to remedy this great abuse the better, since at our present rate of decline in the immigration line we shall very soon have months when the arrivals of immigrants at this port will not amount to a hundred.

It is all very well to write about the progress of this country and its present prosperity, and, if our immigration returns kept up with those of previous years, enthusiasm in the future would be justifiable; but the life-spring of this country is foreign hands far more than foreign capital, and we confess to a great distrust when we see capital flowing into the country faster than labour. It rests with the Argentine Government to correct all this, to apportion certain lands in convenient districts for homestead farms for the immigrants. At present there is not an acre of land available for this purpose, and it would be far better for the country if the Deputies who met on Sunday at Mr Unzue's house embraced this all-important subject in preference even to the consolidation of the Government Debt.

Mr Calvo is in Congress: he thoroughly understands this subject, has resided many years in Europe, and the public has a right to expect that he will do something in this matter, that he will read in Congress the letters we have published about the Wagner family, Mr Barlow's letter from San Pedro, and the communication we give to-day from a deluded Port Desire colonist. These are matters that should be brought before Congress and should take precedence of all other questions since the prosperity of this country, it must be admitted by all, hangs more on immigration than anything else. The following is the letter from the Port Desire colonist:—

Buenos Aires, July 30, 1881.

To the Editor of the *Standard*.

Sir,

I notice in your issue of the 28th inst. a letter (in your on 'Change) signed a 'Glasgow subscriber,' in which, while making application for the post of emigration agent in Scotland, he also makes a statement which I think ought to be corrected.

He says—"I spent a few years ago £1,738 in starting a colony at Port Desire, in connexion with the Dobbins' contract, but owing to the way in which he acted, I determined to cancel it: 'I brought back the people,' but my houses, and fences, and plantations are there running wild and broken down."

Now, Sir (without asking your 'Glasgow Subscriber' how fast his houses run per hour), it seems to me that the lapse of time has impaired his memory, as he says in his letter 'I brought back the people.' He is mistaken. We, the colonists, left Greenock under a contract with him, whereby we were to be supplied with passage, agricultural implements and maintenance for one year, at the end of which we were supposed to be in a position to maintain ourselves. We left Greenock on the 9th of September, 1876, per barque Queen of Commerce, and arrived at Chubut on the 23d of November, where we discharged part cargo; left there on the 25th of December, and reached Penguin Island on the 5th of January, 1877. Here we were sent ashore to dig guano, which having done and loaded it, we left for Port Desire on the 21st of February. On the 1st of February we arrived at our destination and prepared to land, but as by this time the vessel was short-handed and leaky, three of our number were retained on board, and the remaining four of us (we were seven and self in all) went on shore to start the colony! The vessel left us on the 12th of March, we being in possession of provisions for four men for one month. We had no agricultural implements of any kind. We built the huts which are now 'running wild.' His promise to send provisions to us by the packet schooner Black Hawk was not fulfilled, and after remaining 7 months there without provisions, we were kindly taken off by the captain of the Mary Chilton. Three (3) of the colonists worked their passage home, and, I believe, I am at the present moment the only one left in this country out of the entire colony of seven.

Such is the history of the Port Desire Colony, promoted by your 'Glasgow Subscriber,' and as you are now occupied in writing leaders as guides to Government in their management of coming colonists, I trust you will publish this and tell them to watch over the interests of colonists brought out on speculation. I beg to hand you my card, and, as a curiosity, will one day show you a copy of my contract as 'manager' of the Port Desire Colony.

I am, Sir,

Yours obediently,

So-called Colonist.

ABOLITION OF FORCED CURRENCY.

If projects can effect the conversion of our paper money; if the combined efforts of our National and Provincial Governments, our Congress and our Provincial Bank can bring the country back to specie payments, then the projected law despatched by the Committee and which we give hereunder is the essence of all those efforts and destined to achieve so honorable a purpose.

The opposition of the Bank and the Provincial Government to the first proposal of Minister Romero was, after all, not without its good; it showed clearly that the Bank had its rights and the Directors knew well how to defend them; it showed more, that great and powerful an Government influence is in this, as in other countries, it was unable to force upon the Bank an arrangement which the Directors opposed. By the law hereunder the Bank will receive 5 per cent bonds instead of 4 per cent, as originally proposed, and the Bank, instead of 8 months, has now two years to convert all its paper.

If for our non-financial readers this subject carries but little interest, we may remind them that, indirectly, we are all affected by the proposed measure, whilst the honor of the country with the foreign creditor is redeemed, the enormous prices charged for years back on articles of consumption will be reduced 20 and 30 per cent; and, if on our products there is an equal fall, let it always be remembered that the fictitious high prices of past years will be more than recouped by increased production of good seasons.

For those who follow the articles of the new law, that which refers to the withdrawal of 8 millions of notes from our circulation may create some alarm, as the signal of an impending tightness in our money market, but we share no apprehension in this regard, since the market is over supplied with paper money, as is proved by the fact that 40 millions were brought on the liquidator's counter in an hour, to put out on gold that lies dead in the Bank vaults, useless to trade and commerce, and but the mere medium of a baseless business which, the truth be told, has been the chief business in this market for the past years.

All the millions of paper money idly used in gold speculations may, with perfect safety, be withdrawn from this market, since gold speculation is no more. Whatever paper money is withdrawn from circulation is replaced by gold, and not gold for mere hypothecation, but gold for trade, gold for wool, and gold for land.

With this new law in force all National securities on the first of the new year will be gold, and our friends in Europe who trusted to the honor of the country will find that their trust was not misplaced, and that if the country did not sooner return to specie payments, it was due to errors and interests of which the present men in power are innocent—

To the Honble. Chamber of Deputies.

Your Finance Committee have the honour to send you a substitute for their former report —on the payment of the debt due to the Provincial Bank of Buenos Ayres and definite amortization of the 10,000,000 hard dollars emitted for account of the Nation—which was, by resolution of the House, sent back to Committee.

The informing member will give you the reasons for this report, and we trust it will secure your approbation.

Victorino de la Plaza—Pedro Lucas Funes—Absolom Rojas—Saturnino Unzue—Jose M. Astigueta.

PROJECT OF LAW.

The Senate and Chamber &c.—

Art. 1—The Executive shall emit up to 16,000,000 Hard Dollars in Bonds bearing 5 per cent interest and 1 per cent accumulative amortization by drawing at par, quarterly in gold.

Art. 2. These Bonds shall be used to pay the amounts due by the Government to the Provincial Bank of Buenos Aires, and for the definite amortization of the 10,000,000 emitted for account of the Nation, after the balance now outstanding is ascertained.

Art. 3. The Executive is hereby authorised to arrange with the Provincial Bank as to the dates and amounts in which the amortization shall be carried out, which must be within two years, and with the intervention of those officials which the Government shall appoint.

Art. 4. When this project is declared Law the Bank shall receive in Bonds an amount equivalent to the amount due to it, and the rest in amounts equal to those of legal tender notes it may destroy.

Art. 5. During the time fixed for the amortization the Bank shall be paid 4 per cent on the amounts successively outstanding of the 10,000,000 emitted under the Law of 25th September 1876.

Art. 6. Up to December 3rd of this year, the National offices shall accept the notes guaranteed by the Nation for their written value, excepting for 50 per cent of the Customs duties, which must be paid in gold.

Art. 7. If the Bank refuse to undertake the amortization of the notes referred to in Art. 2, the Treasury shall do so, to which end the Government is hereby authorized to negotiate, at home or abroad, the Bonds which remain over after paying the debt to the Bank, in the manner prescribed in Art. 4, and to apply the proceeds to the object indicated, reporting the result to Congress, in the first half of the coming year.

Art. 8. Whether the Bank undertake the amortization or not, it shall be bound to withdraw from circulation, in the way most convenient, and within the two years fixed, all the notes which bear the guarantee stamp of the Nation, to an amount equal to its primitive emission of 12 millions.

Art. 9. The Law of 25th September 1876 is hereby rescinded.

Art. 10. Let this be communicated.

Committee Rooms, Aug. 2, 1881.

Victorino de la Plaza—Pedro L. Funes—A. Rojas—S. Unzue—J. M. Astigueta,

The Cunapiru Gold Mining Company has obtained from the Rioja Government the concession of a splendid mining tract called El Tigre, in the famed Famatina district, and will begin operations within a year. Mining is coming to the front.

NEW EXPROPRIATION LAW.

The new expropriation law presented to the Legislature by the Provincial Executive is a measure so vast, that unless the Public Works in this Province are about to be carried out on the most magnificent scale, the object of the law is far less obvious than the rights of private property upon which it must necessarily intrude. General laws are usually passed for general objects: thus, for instance, a general railway law is intelligible, as also a general banking law, or a general telephone law; but expropriation is in its very essence hostile to private rights, and hence it is that in Europe and in the United States such a law is always specific. To build a railway or construct a canal, the law authorising the work usually gives the right of expropriation; but Governor Rocha has evidently such a multitude of public works in view, that he seeks by this general measure to economize the time of the legislators and at one sweep to pass a law that will embrace every imaginable public work, whilst sequestrating every imaginable private right.

In the project of law before us we find the following interesting schedule of public works which, we suppose, the Government contemplates carrying out or expropriating.

Art. 4 of the proposed law reads as follows—

It is hereby declared of public utility—

No. 1. Railways at present running or which shall be hereafter constructed.
2. Telegraphs.
3. Lands for cities or towns.
4. Lands for Municipalities of cities or towns.
5. Lands for roads, streets or squares, and all roads, streets, squares and bridges at present constructed.
6. Canals for irrigation and transport and the lands for their construction.
7. Lands for prisons and penitentiaries.
8. Sites for Courts of Justice.
9. Lands for hospitals, lazarettos and cemeteries.
10. Lands for colonies.
11. Sites for markets.

A more exhaustive list than the foregoing could hardly be imagined, and that which most interests us is, that on the passage of this law the Government will be able to expropriate suitable lands along our rivers and railways for the formation of colonies. The law in question is so long that it defeats our columns, but we can take no exception to its provisions, inasmuch as the Governor and his Ministers have taken especial care for the protection of private property and private rights. An Arbitration Court will be formed to assess the value of all properties expropriated, and the owners will be fully indemnified, but it will be noted that the law is formed to enable the Government to expropriate railways at present running, and this seems a hit against the Great Southern Railway, the Northern, and Ensenada.

Now, where the Government is to find the money to pay for all the properties which it contemplates expropriating is to us a mystery; possibly in the progress of the debate on the Bill in question we shall be enlightened in this regard; but as the case stands at present, all the money in the Provincial Bank of Buenos Ayres would be insufficient to pay for the properties to be expropriated, and there is a certain dreamy visionary halo around this bill which suggests the idea that it will never amount to anything.

LATEST FROM MENDOZA.

Mendoza, July 20th, 1881.

To the Editor of the *Standard*.

Dear Sir,

A good deal still remains to be said about the 'surroundings' of Mendoza, which formed the main topic of my former epistle, but on this occasion it is my intention to touch upon other subjects, by way of a change, leaving the mention of some interesting spots in the neighbourhood to supply matter for a future letter.

The establishments in Buenos Aires which have, as I learn, counted upon receiving large supplies of this season's wines from Mendoza and San Juan, seem likely to find themselves grievously disappointed in their expectations—at all events, as regards quantity. As far as quality is concerned, it remains yet to be seen how the Hock, at present in sound condition, will be able to stand later on the necessary locomotion it will have to undergo before it can be placed at the disposal of consumers with you. I hear on all sides serious complaints, and that from the generality of 'bodegueros,' of large quantities (in many instances) one-third of the stock of wines of this season having become soured (avinagrado), reducing the quantity available for transmission to the 'litoral' very considerably; however, we are sufficiently advanced here in the 'composition of soured wines' to allow of the supposition that the principal injury will fall upon consumers on the spot, who will be reduced to the drinking of 'vinos compuestos,' prepared daily for immediate consumption of different substances or ingredients which momentarily return to the wines more or less their original flavour and strength, changing, however, the beverage from a wholesome to a most noxious one.

The cause of the bad result obtained from this year's vintage is self-evident and also very generally acknowledged.

The early severe frosts which took place at the beginning of April, induced vinegrowers to consider the proper moment for the 'nundimæ' to have arrived, though fully a month in advance of the usual period being at the same time harrassed with a fear of the locusts, then threatening; so all hands set to work on this operation, in spite of the actual backward condition of the fruit. Now, as no attention whatever is paid in the selection of the grapes, at the time of collecting same, all being thrown together into the press indiscriminately, without any previous selection or revision, including even quantities of the slight shoots of the vine, with leaves both green and dry, the natural and to be expected result would have been that the great preponderance of green or half ripe fruit has prevented the requisite fermentation of the liquid to an extent that the wine has not acquired a sufficiency of body, or concentration of the saccharine quality of the grape, to impede the almost immediate reaction of its acidulous properties. Thus for want of a sufficiency of rapid fermentation the wines, on suffering the first operation of being drawn off from one vessel to another, have soured. This is a very common occurrence in years of bad vintage both in France and Spain, but there vinegrowers are more enlightened than our Mendoza friends, as they, by the addition mainly of heightened temperature and sugar, remedy the evil to a great extent, though at some cost. In the first place, however, they avoid this injury as much as is practicable, by harvesting separately the ripest of the fruit, leaving to the last moment that which had not reached a proper state of maturity, which is then passed separately, producing either an inferior quality of wine, or is turned into 'aguardiente,' and some times into vinegar, the latter only as a last resource, as thereby the casks used become inutilized for any other purpose.

However, to reach the real root of the evil, the results of which are this year being so severely felt here, we must go further back and trace it to its fundamental origin, which is equally evident and well-known, and may be said to be also generally tacitly acknowledged. The root of all this mischief is to be found in the originol mode of cultivation adopted at the time of planting the vineyards, having little or nothing to do either with the condition of the soil or suitability of climate, both of which are almost throughout the entire district under cultivation, admirably adapted to the advantageous cultivation of the grape, for its manufacture into wines of good and sound quality. The original system, almost continued to this day, is the following:—A piece of ground, off which, perhaps, as many as six or eight successive crops of wheat, with, perhaps, an additional crop of late maize have been taken, is planted with vine slips, selected at hap-hazard, and without any reference to similarity in quality or in date of maturity of the fruit, for which slips a hole is prepared of say, from six to eight inches in diameter, after the land has been ploughed over with an old-fashioned native plough, and closely sown with alfalfa seed.

Three years afterwards, when the season comes round, the vineyard is supposed to yield a crop of grapes, and the fertility of the soil is such that it does generally yield, in spite of the land being employed during the whole winter season for pasturage of horses and mules, to say nothing of bullocks and cows, though probably not one-tenth part of what it would have yielded with proper intelligent management. Under this system, in the first place, the top soil is pretty well exhausted and to some depth, by the roots of the close-growing alfalfa, the plant of which, at the same time that it impedes the necessary circulation of air during the hot season, serves also as a shelter for numerous descriptions of vermin, all more or less obstructive to the full development of the vine plant, besides that it renders impracticable the carrying out of thorough irrigation, only possible by a free use of the hoe, or, better still, of the plough! The traffic constantly taking place through the vineyard, now by the hands employed in the cutting of the alfalfa, repeated three times during the summer, and done with the old-fashioned reaping-hook; and again, for the purpose of destroying the large quantity of wild shrubs, almost equal in amount to the alfalfa: and, lastly, and worst of all, the incessant tramping of the animals turned loose to pasture during the winter months, renders the ground as hard and about as impenetrable as a board, so that all irrigation is, for all practical purposes, next to useless, unless something is done in the shape of loosening the soil with the plough, which nobody dreams of doing! The water is turned into the vineyard sections and allowed to overflow, when, after remaining a certain number of hours, it is run off: after the operation the depth to which the water has penetrated will be found rarely to exceed three or four inches. It stands to reason that however hardy a plant may be, the newly-planted slip cannot develop its tender young roots to advantage under such adverse circumstances, or ever become vine-yielding fruit in the proper quantity or quality for the making of wine to advantage. With the certain prospect we have before us of obtaining, ere long, facilities of transport by railroad to Buenos Aires, it is perfectly evident that any enterprising individual with a capital of from 12,000 to 15,000 patacons investing in this business on his own land (just now purchaseable at extremely low valuations) could, under intelligent management, calculate upon realising very handsome returns within four or five years from date of same. Nor would the investor remain entirely without income meanwhile, as something not inconsiderable can be made out of the cultivation of the land, even supposing it to be entirely bare of fruit trees—rarely if ever the case here—inasmuch as a great many useful products, of daily consumption, can be raised between the rows of young vines, which, far from injuring their growth, serve rather to improve it, as their advantageous cultivation obliges the farmer to frequently loosen the soil and irrigate it, superficially, it is true, but this frequent moisture introduced into the topsoil, is much more necessary to enable the young vine plants to strike proper roots than people here generally will allow. They are, however, quite right in insisting that the late autumn 'riegos' in fruit-laden vineyards is a decided mistake, as at this point the grape is more particularly liable to absorb moisture, to the decrease of percentage of saccharine matter.

You may, perhaps, have observed that the price of grain and flour has now been stationary here for some months past; this circumstance is attributable to disputes and even law questions having arisen between farmers and millers. When last year's crop came in and farmers began depositing their grain at the mills, the millers whose granaries were empty found themselves obliged to make use of the wheat thus deposited to keep their mills going, and thus a few months afterwards were in the awkward position of holding no grain, neither for continuing work, still less for return of deposits; at this juncture flour for a few weeks reached the unheard-of price of $12 and corn $15 the quintal. When depositors came forward to claim their grain, the millers, unable to comply with their demands, were in many instances subjected to heavy damages, having to pay as high as $8 per fanega for wheat ground without the consent of the owner. The custom here has been for the miller to give a deposit receipt for grain, either to return the same on payment of 1 rl. per fanega of wheat, for one of granary, or one quintal of flour for every seven arrobes of wheat ground, neither of which conditions were the millers in a position to comply with.

The farmers, bearing this circumstance in mind, have this season taken the precaution of depositing their produce on their own homesteads, at least all who found themselves in a position to do so, turning for the moment even their private habitations into granaries, rather than again subject themselves to the arbitrary proceedings of millers. Thus a large proportion of this year's crop of wheat remains in private hands, the millers until now refusing to pay more than the current rate of $4 the fanega, in the hope of ultimately obliging holders to accept their terms. As, however, the larger lots of wheat are in the hands of men of some capital, it is likely that this strife may be continued for some time longer, to the evident benefit of consuming classes, who are just now in clover, receiving 16 small loaves for 1 real. Mendoza paper money (difference between this currency and the peso fuerte being to-day about 36 per cent.), whereas in ordinary times bread fetches just double the price!

Mendoza society has recently suffered a severe loss, by the decease of a lady deservedly admired for her amiable charitable qualities, Mrs. Carmen Z. de Day, wife of Dr. Day, an English physician of old-established reputation and position in this city. The attendance at the funeral was perhaps the largest ever seen here, a fair testimonial to the merits of the deceased lady, whose want will be long felt by the poor, to whom her unostentatious aid was never denied.

We have now again two newspapers, which being published alternately, supply the public with daily reading, namely, the old-established *Constitucional*, in an enlarged form too, and the *Ferro-Carril*, an organ of an opposition party headed by Dr. J. Barrequero and Dr. Lucerdo, the former ex Ministro de Govierno. The first-named paper attacks the ex-Minister in a most unjustifiable manner, attempting to depreciate the valuable services rendered by him during his term of office and which the public generally have hitherto acknowledged.

The Winter this year set in early and has continued with uninterrupted severity: the night frosts produce ice to an extent that the heat of the sun, where it does not strike continuously, is not sufficient to melt it. The cold, even during the day time, is such as to make writing a somewhat difficult matter here, where the only artificial heat in most houses obtainable, is by the use of braseros full of live coal fire, in reality only useful for warming the feet.

I hope to continue this correspondence with the *Standard* from now forward with the usual bi-monthly regularity, and meanwhile remain

Dear Sir, your obliged

Own Correspondent.

ROSARIO.

ROSARIO AND SANTIAGO RAILWAY.

(*From our own Correspondent.*)

July 29th.

The Province of Santa Fe stands far ahead of the whole Republic in the colonization line. I suppose that foreigners and their children, at this moment, form more than one half of the total population of the province. The extension of centres of colonies to the north, to the south, to the west, is marvellous, when we remember that the first colony, Esperanza, is not a quarter of a century old. With the exception of the River Parana bathing her coasts for three hundred and fifty miles, the province of Santa Fe possesses no advantages over other provinces. In fact Entre Rios with her two big rivers almost enclosing her, and Buenos Ayres with her two great railways, would appear to offer more advantages to the farmer. Our Central Argentine has not benefited to a great extent any colonies but its own, because there are no branch lines. Almost all the colonies in this province are far removed from the River, and Esperanza, the nearest to the capital of the great clusters of colonies that stretch north and west, is upwards of twenty miles from the nearest port. The great populations of foreign agriculturists that are moving to the west, towards Cordoba, and on the north, towards Santiago and the Gran Chaco, are all at a ruinous distance from Santa Fe and its miserable port. Hence the project which Dr Gonzalez takes home, of a railway from Santa Fe, due west. This is not the thing we want, however. It would be an absurdity. If you will glance at the map of Santa Fe, you will observe it is narrow in proportion to its length. As I have said, the centres of colonies run from the middle of the province, not towards the river, but inland. A railway made perpendicularly to the river evidently is of very little value. What is required is a line starting from some point of the Central Argentine, to run longitudinally through the province, and through the already dense population of the forty odd colonies to the west and north-west of Santa Fe, so as to give those people the vast advantage of Rosario as their market, at a lesser cost for transportation than what they now have to pay to get their produce to the inferior market and port of Santa Fe. Such a line would also push colonization into the Chaco to open up its vast resources and give that region, which has no available port on the Parana, fair play. Such a line has been actually sanctioned by Congress, to my knowledge, some years ago. Where are the Empresarios? What are they doing? And how is it that Santiago Deputies are pottering about getting a trumpery narrow gauge extension from the Northern Railway, when they ought to be aware that a Law actually exists authorizing the construction of a broad gauge line from Rosario to Santiago? Instead of being obliged to send their products by the roundabout way of Cordoba, and suffering all manner of delays, for the Northern narrow gauge will never be in a position to carry all its traffic in busy seasons of the year, the Santiagueños would have their direct and magnificent broad gauge railway straight through to Rosario, or even to Buenos Ayres, without need of transhipment, for the extension of the Western to Rosario is the same gauge as the Central and the projected Rosario, Chaco and Santiago Railway. Every cent spent on the branch from the Northern to Santiago is actually thrown away if the road I speak of be made; and as the law is actually sanctioned, giving the line a 7 per cent guarantee, I do not see any obstacle to the scheme being carried through. The first section is bound to pay more than seven p. cent from the first year, for twenty five thousand farmers would use it at once.

Mr Casado's project is rather nebulous, but people say it will be carried out. It would connect the southern part of the province with Rosario; and colonies, commencing with that of Candelario, are springing up everywhere. As the line does not pretend to go near the track of the Western, it is probable it will be a narrow gauge, as it is not likely sufficient capital could be raised for a broad gauge; for, being strictly a provincial road, Congress would not be likely to give a guarantee. In anticipation of this, M. Casado asks the provincial guarantee of seven per cent for the line as far as Candelario, on 10,000 $fts. per kilometre for narrow gauge, and $15,000 fts. if broad gauge. He also asks for 150 square leagues of land, fifty when the line is finished to Candelario, fifty when it reaches Iriondo, and fifty for the last section to Melincue. It strikes me that the province must have mighty few leagues of public lands left unless they dig underground for them. We hope Mr Casado will succeed with his project, which will certainly benefit this department of the province to a stunning extent, opening up the southern lands for immigration. The Venado Tuerto had better take care of his remaining eye, for he will want it to admire the proximate transformation of his wild pasture to wheat fields, comfortable homesteads, smiling orchards, and fields full of frisky lambs. Very soon a single acre in Mr Casey's great park will be worth money enough to keep that one-eyed venado in comfort and alfalfa for the remainder of his days.

W.P.

July 13th, 1881

To the Editor of the *Standard*

It is a long time since I had this pleasure, but as we are rather dull up here at present, I had nothing to write you about, and particularly as W. P. keeps you posted up in all stirring about Rosario. We have any number of robbers, although the police are legions; any person caught galloping in the street is fined two pats, but the 'vinda' and others that request of you a remembrance or take the loan of the horse you were fined for galloping on in the streets, all turn into shadows never to be heard of again or seen. It was only a few days ago that a well-known robber escaped from the Policia at 3 o'clock in the day; as yet he has forgotten to shake hands with the Gefé Politico; anything but polite on his part; the old saying is 'lock your stable when the horse is stolen,' so it is with the Gefé here where the prisoners escaped as he has ordered the 'rejas' through to be closed up with bricks and mortar, alas too late.

We have a new Juez de 1° Instancia, Dr Don Abel Bazan, (able enough no doubt; a goke—Artemus Ward) he received the Juzgado from Dr Don Emiliano Garcia, who was the Juez en lo Civil y Comercio; it was a happy thought on the part of Government as Mr Garcia must have read a great deal about the suspension of the Habeas Corpus and the Coercion bill, and wants to try if it would 'rola' here, he caused a slight commotion on the 6th inst by ordering the well-known Procurador Mr Haynes to be put 'entre rejas,' simply because the said gentleman had paid the $1.34 twice, which were costs in a lawsuit in 1877. We all here have come to the conclusion that Mr Garcia dreamt he was Mr Gladstone or the Lord-Lieutenant, or somebody else and signed an order for the arrest of Mr Haynes, which was immediately executed; but it appears the Gefé Politico, Dr Don Severo Gonzalez, does not approve of the Coercion Act; Mr Haynes was on the moment released by order of Dr Gonzales. Sic transit gloria mundi, and Coercion in Rosario.

A.

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Teatro de la Opera

AN AMATEUR DRAMATIC PERFORMANCE,
Under the direction of Mr. WILLIAM MARTIN, will be given at the above named Theatre on
Wednesday, Aug. 17, 1881,
In aid of a Building Fund for
The English Literary Society.

PROGRAMME.
1.—CHECKMATE, a comedy in 2 acts by Andrew Halliday.
2. Burles of FAUST, in 1 act and 4 scenes, entitled, "ALONZO THE BRAVE," or "FAUST AND THE FAIR IMOGEN," by F. C. Barnard.
P.S.—Tickets will be on sale on and after Monday, 8th, at Messrs. Machern's 137 Calle Florida.
g a17

Theatre Français
(Ancien Theatre des Varietes)
Compañia Lirica y Dramatica Francesa.
Direccion V. Dangou.
7 AOUT 1881
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LA MASCOTTE
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Pour la 1re fois a Buenos Aires
CARMEN
Opera Comique en 4 actes, a grand spectacle avec ballet.
Entree Generale $15.
A las ½

Gun Club
Shooting will take place at Palermo on Sunday, 7th August, for the silver cup, presented by Messrs Pigon, Wilke and Laurence, open to all members. Entrance $100, covering cost of birds and cartridges, loaded with the Alliance Gunpowder of that firm; 15 birds at 25, 37 and 29 yards.
Public admitted on payment of 25 m/c.
L. CORREA MORALES
Hon. Sec.
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EINLADUNG
ZUM
ABONNEMENT
AUF
Zeitungen und Zeitschriften
pro 1882.
Wenn ich mir jetzt schon erlaube, zum Abonnement auf Zeitungen, resp. Zeitschriften pro 1882 einzuladen, so geschieht es aus dem Grunde, weil der Jahrgang verschiedener Zeitschriften bereits am 1 October d. J. beginnt und ich daher, um puenktlich liefern zu koennen, meine Auftraege spaetestens am 24 d. M. abschicken muss.
Da ich nach wie vor alle Zeitungen und Zeitschriften P.n. POST kommen lasse, so werde ich wie bisher so auch in Zukunft schneller liefern als irgend eine andere Buchhandlung und hoffe daher, mit recht vielen neuen Auftraegen beehrt zu werden.
Hochachtungsvoll
Adolph Weber
Victoria 132—134
x19 a25

Centro Comercial
Se cita a los miembros del Centro Comercial a la Asamblea Ordinaria que tendra lugar el 12 del corriente, en los salones de la asociation, a las 8½ de la tarde, para oir el informe de Consejo Ejecutivo y proceder al nombramiento de Presidente, como al de los miembros salientes de la Camara de Comercio, en la forma que sigue—
Tres introductores y mayoristas de comestibles y bebidas en reemplazo de los Sres.
O. S. Bowers
Antonio Lanusse
J Marin
Dos introductores y mayoristas de generos, mercaria y alhajas, en reemplazo de los Sres.
Jose M Blanco
Juan Portes
Tres introductores y mayoristas de ferreteria, drogas, maders, loza y muebles, en reemplazo de los Sres
R Bossi
Ernesto Kley
Gaspar Zinoroni
Dos exportadores en general, barraqueros y consignatarios de frutos, en reemplazo de los Sres.
G Staudt
C Wissner
Dos saladeristas, consignatarios de los rios y agentes maritimos, en reemplazo de los Sres.
K von Emster
Jose Pla.
B. Aires, Agosto 4 de 1881
SANTIAGO LURO
R. TOME
Secretario
c 52 a12

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CASA se alquila en San Jose de Flores, tambien se venderia, con diez piezas, cielos razos de yeso, pisos de tabla, gas con picos y aranas, algibe, pozo, empapelada. Media cuadra al Sud de la Calle Real y por tanto del Tramway, 2 antes de la Plaza. Calle Ferro Carril 23. Para tratar alli mismo,
c 61 a13

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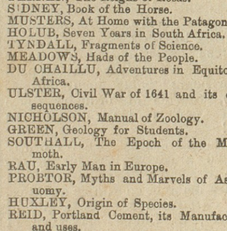

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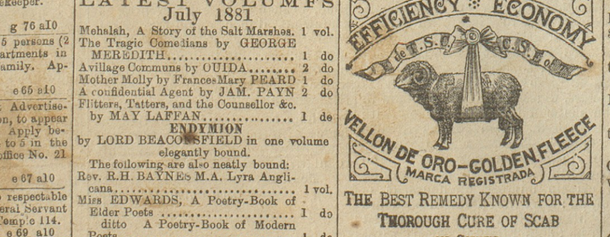

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EL DIRECTORIO
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El Jueves 25 de Agosto
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Estos animales tienen de 18 a 24 meses de edad (el que mas) y son animales de una lana de finura verdaderamente estraordinaria, por cuya razon la recomendamos a los hacendados llamando muy especialmente la atencion de los inteligentes.
Esta cabana ha sido fundada el ano 1833 con 25 ovejas de la cabana Imperial de Francia y cen padres traidos de la misma cabana Rambouillet.
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SANGRE PURA,
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1 Padrillo Clydesdale
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SAMPSON—Padrillo Clydesdale, alazan nacido en Abril de 1880 por Iron Duke.
SOCKBURNIUS 2°—Toro rosillo nacido el 6 de Agosto de 1879, hijo del famoso toro (cabaña Bates) 6° Dude de Oneida y de la vaca Lady Blanche 4° y asi continua hasta la 17ª generacion.
Este animal es en su origen por sus formas como de los mas esplendidos animales importados y su compra sera una verdadera adquisicion para nuestros criadores.
Todos los certificados de origen debidamente legalizados estan a disposicion de los interesados en nuestra casa San Martin 51.
g 73 a9
ANGLICAN CHURCH SERVICES
AUGUST 7,
VIII. Sunday after Trinity.
S. JOHN'S CHURCH.
Morning Prayer..... 11 a.m.
Holy Communion..... 11.45 a.m.
Evening Prayer..... 7.30 p.m.
BARRACAS INSTITUTE.
Divine Service..... 5 p.m.
TEA
At $12 per lb.
At 14 do
At 16 do
At 18 do
At 20 do
At 22 do
At 25 do
At 27 do
At 30 do
At 40 do
Try our Teas, and you will find that the quality is far in advance of the price.
Bazar Ingles
189 FLORIDA 189
N.B.—For Bazar goods, please see 3rd page.
c 181 m20
George & John C. Bell
Agents for
GUINNESS' STOUT, Magnolia Brand, Bottled by E & J Burke
GUINNESS' STOUT, Bottled by E & J Burke, Awarded first order of merit, Melbourne Exhibition.
GUINNESS' STOUT, Ask for the Magnolia Brand, Bottled by E & J Burke
GUINNESS' STOUT, Bottled by E & J Burke, The most appreciated in all British Colonies.
GUINNESS' STOUT, Magnolia Brand, Bottled by E & J Burke Sells at a most moderate price.
GUINNESS' STOUT, Magnolia Brand, On hand at most of the Wholesale and Retail Stores.
GUINNESS' STOUT, Magnolia Brand, Bottled by E & J Burke,
Sole Agents
George & John C. Bell
269—CANGALLO—271
g xp
The Poor Little Sufferer
Will be Immediately relieved by using Mrs WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP for children teething. It softens the gums, reduces inflammation, cures wind colic, allays all pain, and gives the child quiet, natural sleep, from which it awakes invigorated and refreshed.
J. A. BENNET
Florida 195
c 268 xp
A Universal Remedy
'Brown's Bronchial Troches' for Coughs, Colds, and Bronchial Affections, stand first in public favor and confidence; this result has been acquired by a test of many years.
J. A. BENNET
Florida 195
c 266 xp
Holman Liver Pad
Mr. J. A. Bennet
195 Florida, Buenos Aires
Dear Sir
A Pad I purchased from your Agent here, Don Manuel Ruibal, produced most satisfactory results. It cured me of a Stomach and Liver complaint that for 10 years had prevented me from attending to business.
You are at liberty to publish this.
Tandil, 26th May 1881
VICTORIANO CARBALLIDO
c 64 xp

Articulos Incomparables

1	Té Congou.....	La Patria.....	1
2	Cerveza Negra....	Marca 'Chancho'..	2
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4	Real Holanda.....	Marca 'Chancho'..	4
5	Oporto 'Invalid's'.	Para Enfermos....	5
6	Coñac Fino.....	Marca Perry & Co.	6
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9	Vino Margaux....	Washington Morton	9
10	Jamones Inglesas..	Adamson.....	10
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18	Conservas.....	Crosse & Blackwell..	18
19	Gallettas Inglesas.	Huntley & Palmers..	19
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PIDEN Y EXIJEN LOS VERDADEROS PRODUCTOS
Se venden en todos los principales Almacenes.
g 176 jy 23 xp

The Standard.
Nil falsi fandeam nil veri non audeam dicere.
CICERO.
SUNDAY, AUGUST 7, 1881

Special Telegram

Havannah, Aug. 4th
Beef, 22½.
Stock, 65,000, 99.
August 6th.
Cotton, middling Orleans, 6 7/8 per lb.

Associated Press Telegram

HAVAS' AGENCY

Paris, 6th

All the papers comment on Gambetta's speech at Tours when closing exhibition there. Great ovation to him by both inhabitants and visitors.

In his speech he said he was convinced the next elections would show full approval of the firm and moderate line of conduct of the Government, and place the new French Republic on immovable bases.

In opposition to a large fraction of the Republican party, he advocated retaining the Senate, barely hinting that it might be better to elect it more directly by universal suffrage.

He paid a high tribute to President Grevy and declared that a great part of the liberty and progress recently achieved was due to him.

Gambetta's declarations are considered very important and have made an excellent impression all over France.

REVIEW FOR EUROPE.

The treaty of limits between the Argentine and Chilian Governments which we announced in our last, and of which we gave full particulars, is now being laid before Congress by the Argentine Government, and according to the latest advices received from Chile, this treaty will not be submitted to the Chilian Congress until first ratified here. We think we may assure our foreign readers that in both countries the treaty will be approved by both Legislatures, as both Governments have large majorities in Congress.

The latest news from the West Coast is all important. The Chilians, it seems, are preparing an expedition against Bolivia, as the Bolivians have been importing arms and increasing their army, whilst from Peru last telegrams announce that the provisional Government is about to make a Treaty of Peace with Chile; whether this treaty will lead to a reconciliation or not, it is difficult to say, and we believe that time alone will remove the animosities between the two peoples.

The Argentine Congress is at present occupied with what is termed a Consolidation Bill, being a measure to consolidate the debts due by the Government to the Provincial Bank. We give in another column the project of law at present under discussion, and the general impression is that it will be passed, in which case the holders of Argentine Bonds both here and in Europe may consider that on the 1st of the year the coupons and amortizations will be paid in gold.

The Provincial Legislature has already passed a Bill consolidating the debts due by the Provincial Government to the Bank, but as yet Minister Uriburu has taken no steps to negotiate the Bonds which that law creates. The probable finale of all this consolidation business will be that the Provincial Bank will receive the bonds from both Governments and hypothecate them in London for sufficient gold advances to enable it to resume specie payments.

A general expropriation law has been brought in by Governor Rocha, the particulars of which we give in another column. The chief object of this law is to enable the Government to lay hold of all the properties it requires, for the new Provincial capital, paying the owners the full value adjudicated by arbitration. Another object of this law is to enable the Government to expropriate the railways, but as Mr Parish, the President of the Southern Railway, and Mr Barker, the Sec., will be here in a few days, we have every hope that they will arrange with the Government for the immediate extension of their splendid road to Bahia Blanca, which will stop all talk about expropriation.

Mr Fair's dock scheme and Mr Clark's Transandine Railway concession are both before Congress. An extraordinary opposition has been raised against this dock scheme, which we regret to think will delay this all important enterprise. The National Government favours the scheme, but in Congress it meets with great opposition, and now the Municipality has taken it into its head that the works should be theirs, and asks of the Government and Congress to grant no concession to private parties. If the commerce of Buenos Ayres has to wait for docks on the Riachuelo until the Municipality construct them, we very much fear that, at least in this generation, the shipping trade of the Plate will have to be content with its present accommodation.

The Transandine Railway scheme stands for a slight amendment in its charter, but we should advise the concessionaires to dispense with all such amendments and to proceed with the works as quickly as possible.

We give in other columns a good deal of news from the interior, which may interest our foreign readers. The two great staples of this country hitherto utterly ignored—wine and sugar—are rapidly coming to the front, and in a very few years these articles will no longer be imported from Europe.

The greatest activity reigns in our estancia lands, and large purchases at advancing prices are every day reported; there is still, however, land for all Europe in this Republic, and what was sold by the Government two years ago at £80 a league is now worth from £300 to 400 per league, but even at these rates our lands are cheaper than, perhaps, any other part of the civilized globe, and people in Europe with small capital can find no better country than this to make a new start in.

Affairs in the Banda Oriental were never quieter and there has been much speculation in the Montevideo home stocks. The estancieros and sheepfarmers in that country are all doing well.

In Paraguay there is really nothing new to report: the trade of the place seems a little brisker and the steamers bring down fair cargoes.

In this market, due to many causes, there is immense speculation going on in National Bank Shares, which have risen some 20 per cent since the sailing of the last mail. Gold is now at about 2 per cent premium, and hence there is very little speculation going on in it. Cedulas being almost the only 8 per cent stock left in the market, are very firm and rising. Orders for this stock have come out from Europe, and remittances are being made to London by the steamers. In a few days a measure will be laid before the Chambers to stop the further issue of 8 per cent Cedulas, the interest being considered too high for this market. The Bank will then only issue 6 per cent Cedulas.

The Provincial Bank, with a view to check all further rise in the gold market, has commenced drawing exchange on Europe in paper, and its rates will be found in another column.

The exchange market consequently rules upward, and the following are the closing rates—
On London 49¼—49½
On Paris 5.21—22
On Antwerp 5.22—23.

COLONIZATION IN B. AYRES.

The province of Buenos Ayres has been singularly successful in the few colonies it has planted: a success, no doubt, more due to the energy of the colonists than to any influence of the Government. A year has scarcely elapsed since Mr Seeber, in a small pamphlet, published the results and prospects of these provincial colonies, pointing to the great opportunity of establishing more on similar foundations. But Mr Seeber's views have found no answer in the Government, and the pamphlet, like many other projects, has been silently dropped into oblivion. The Olavarria Colony is, nevertheless, a standing model, and, in spite of its many embryonic drawbacks, has made headway: a few years will tell the immense benefits reaped from the settlement of these Russians in the very heart of the province of Buenos Ayres. Agriculture is the most solid wealth of a country, and nobody ever doubted for one moment that the Buenos Ayres Government did not appreciate the vital importance of the question. The signal failure of so many National colonies for a time frightened the provincial authorities from entering into such hazardous enterprises, but experience now teaches what can be expected from well organized colonies, like Olavarria. Able management is the secret of successful colonization: the fortunes of a new colony depend on the selection of the right man as 'Intendente' and of honesty in every civil branch with regard to the new settlements: speculation is their bane.

No Governor was ever more alive to the importance of the immigrant in this province than Dr Rocha: free of local prejudices and narrow-mindedness he fully appreciates the immigrants' industry. When travelling over the camp he had ample opportunity to witness the contrasts

between the many camp towns: Chivilcoy, Las Flores, Salto, &c: surrounded with chacras, wheat-fields and agricultural industry of every kind, and towns like Navarro, true to the old traditions of the past generation, with flat and barren 'ejidos', without gardens or industry. Three months have passed since the new Government was inaugurated, but as yet nothing has been done, and we have some misgivings as to the future. Beyond a very sensible article in one of our native colleagues last week, we have not witnessed the slightest effort towards improvement in that direction. Meanwhile colonization and immigration are on the decline: during the past six months not over 19,000 immigrants have arrived. Lavarello's steamers, that formerly brought 1,000 Italians in every trip during the blackest years of the crisis, now anchor in the Outer Roads with less than fifty passengers. The decline in such a ratio is an evident sign of mismanagement, and is a discredit which falls on the shoulders of the National Government.

But better organization will soon bring back the current of immigration from Europe, and then comes the question where to put them? Buenos Ayres has public lands in the most favored parts of the province. All around Bahia Blanca the Government can dispose of excellent camps, well suited for agriculture. Thus, places like Nueva Roma, Pillahuinco, Mostazas, Indio Rico and Leones might be colonized. There is plenty of room for several colonies like Olavarria. The harbor of Bahia Blanca is quite close to, and a new railway would be the immediate result of the new settlements. But more words, able plans and legal documents do not start colonies: a little more enterprise and energy is requisite. Meantime, there is no reason why every camp town should not be the nucleus of an agricultural settlement; none why immigrants should flee to Santa Fe, into the clutches of locusts and droughts, when there is no more favorable climate or soil for the production of cereals than in Buenos Ayres. In fact it is not merely in Puerto Deseado, Chuput, or in Formosa that the country needs the bone and muscle of the immigrant; they are needed twenty leagues from the capital of the Republic. If the Jueces de Paz, the Municipalities, the Government, in fact, could emerge from the routine of the old colonial indifference and 'laissez-faire', the province would hold one hundred Chivilcoys or one hundred Santa Fe colonies.

It seems incredible, but it is a melancholy fact, that in this province, the first in the Argentine Republic, which should be the granary of South America, if the necessary energy were developed, there are estancias as bare as billiard-tables, towns with surroundings as bleak and as desolate as an Arabian desert, and 'puestos' as primitive as Abraham's, destitute of bread, milk and vegetables. Where the climate is unrivalled, the soil unmatched and the institutions so free; where everything conspires in favour of agriculture, one might expect a reversed state of affairs, and if Dr Rocha only clings to the opinions and determinations he expressed and which are yet ringing in the ears those who hailed his advent as a radical reform, we may expect a new policy in this direction, when the interests of the province will be consulted and partizan politics will be ostracised from the Government.

ROSARIO.

(*From our own Correspondent*)

August 5th.

There are very few people who study the serious question of provincial taxation. The wretched political system of cutting up the Argentine Republic into fourteen independent States, each with a sparse and scanty population, entails a burthen of taxes that under a more rational system might be dispensed with. We not only have to sustain the legitimate cost of a National Government, but the cost of a secondary and unnecessary one. Our Provincial Governments are absolutely useless for any purpose. On the contrary, they are, without exception, a clog, a drag on the progress of the country. What do we want, in a political way, for our safety, liberty and government, for instance, in this province or in any province? Judges for the administration of justice, camp police and schools. Congress and the National Government can give us these, and of an infinitely better quality than those we actually possess. Municipalities could take upon themselves the security and welfare of towns. Many people, full of the Federal crochet, are denouncing the Government for taking the Misiones from Corrientes. My stars! There is Corrientes, a community of semi-savages, whose Governments have always been a burlesque on civilization; people who have no more idea of improvement or progress than the indigines of the Solomon Islands. Yet the blessed Federal system requires that a glorious region which, under the dominion of Congress and the Central Government, will soon become the richest region of the Republic, should be handed over to a set of ignorant half-breeds, who in all their history have proved themselves incapable of doing anything but fight. It would, indeed, be an illustration of 'throwing pearls before swine. I sincerely trust that Congress will insist on taking Misiones out of provincial hands. I have half a mind, in that case, to move to that enchanted spot, if for no other reason than to escape paying the confounded provincial taxes. What letters I would write to the *Standard* from the lovely valleys of the Sierras de Antonio! What presents of sugar, rum and molasses I would send to the editor's sanctum! What beautiful stuffed yacarés and humming-birds would I send to the editor's children! What lovely specimens of rattlesnakes, and centipedes should go to Mr. Burmeister!

But I am wandering from my subject, which is to give you an idea of what provincial taxation means, by citing from the Budget for 1882. The Contribucion Directa, of ½ per cent. on all property, such as land and edifices, is pretty heavy to begin with, but 'Patentes,' which every business pays, are simply scandelous. Banks and branches pay 2,000 patacons, exchange shops and loan establishments, or pawnbrokers, pay the same as well as money or bill brokers: it is difficult to understand how the latter can pay such an enormous tax and live. That a bank, necesarily with a large capital, should pay heavily we can understand, but that a broker, with probably no capital at all, should pay the same amount as the bank, is prodigons. Wholesale stores, barracas, steam-mills, hotels, exporters of produce, drug stores, &c., first class, pay 300 patacons. All these require large capitals, but bazaars and cafés with three billiard-tables, pay the same amount. The pulperia ambulante of the first-class, with probably a capital of a couple of thousands of dollars, pays 300 pats, the same amount that a market pays. The poor barber has the honour of finding himself in the same category with lumber yards, clubs, hatters and tailors, all paying 100 pats. Escribanos, lawyers, surveyors, doctors, and hand organs are in the 50 pats lot. Dentists are aggrieved that they are set down at 20 pats less than the doctors, in fact in the disreputable society of the Procuradores. Verily the federal system of Government is an expensive luxury.

Do not expect a long letter from your correspondent to-day. The fact is I am done up. No young uns cannot resist the temptations offered by a ball room full of beauty, grace and drapery. I have been up all night, Mr "Standard", tripping the light fantastic toe. Please explain the circumstance to your indulgent readers. Mr and Mrs Hill gathered the elite of Saxon leneage in Rosario together last night, to a brilliant soiree dansante, given in honour of the marriage of Mr A. Baines to their beautiful daughter, which took place a short time ago. It is unnecessary to say that with such an amiable hostess it was quite impossible to quit the gay and festive scene until the night was spent.

W. P.

CONGRESS.

The National Chamber of Deputies sat on Friday at 2 o'clock, 60 Deputies present.

A note from the Senate was received revising the Bill for paying the arrears due to the warriors of Independence and Brazil.

The report of the Finance Committee on the Bill for paying the debt due to the Provincial Bank of Buenos Ayres was then taken up.

Deputy Rojas, informing member of the Committee, briefly stated the Committee's reasons for their report; he said that the explanations he gave on their first report applied equally to this one, in which the Committee had tried to embody and harmonise the many views held in respect to the sundry projects proposed; he compared the Committee's Bill with that of Deputy Saenz Peña and contended that the first was more advantageous for the Provincial Bank, as it gave it an annual interest of $f.800,000 instead of $f.780,000 under Mr Peña's Bill, with division of the Debts at the distinct rate of 6 and 4 per cent. The Hon. Deputy said that it would be insanity to postpone the settlement of this question any longer, as the interests of the country demanded a definite arrangement.

Deputy Saenz Peña here moved a 'cuarto intermedio,' in order that the Minister of Finance might be summoned.

On the House resuming, the Minister of Finance was asked by Deputy Peña the Government's views as to the Bill under discussion.

H.E. replied that the Government considered that the new Bill of the Committee met all the requirements of the case, and he thought that it would settle everything, if passed.

Deputy Saenz Peña opposed the Bill as not consulting adequately the interests of the country, although it was milder than the former one, the Conversion clause being left out. He said that the Committee believed that they had surmounted all difficulties in their Bill, but, unfortunately, they had not, as, although they paid the Bank, they did so in 5 per cent Bonds, which could only be sold at a heavy discount: he believed that Congress had no power to alter the Act of September without first consulting the Provincial Government. The Hon. Deputy also opposed other clauses of the Bill and moved a vote of confidence in the ability of the Government to arrange the matter with the province.

Deputy Paz seconded the motion and also submitted the following project:—

Art. 1. The Government shall at once take steps to free the nation from all obligations to the province and Bank of Buenos Ayres.

Art. 2. The Government is authorised to issue 16,000,0000 of Hard Dollars in 6 per cent Bonds, with 1 per cent amortization, to carry out the preceding Article.

Art. 3. Let this be communicated.

Deputy Pedro Goyena also opposed the Committee's Bill, which had some good points, but the date fixed by Clause 6 was a very serious business.

After some remarks, also in opposition, from Deputies Calvo and Zeballos, the House again suspended for a short time. On resuming, Deputy Astigueta, a member of the Committee, replied to all the objections made to the Bill, pointing out the inconsistency of those who objected to the Government paying the Provincial Bank in Bonds while passing an Act to pay, in the self same securities, those who had shed their blood for their country's liberty.

Deputy A Rodriguez said that his project had for basis that the Nation had a right to legislate as it liked in reference to its own debts. He analysed the expression 'Contract-Act' ('Ley-contrato') which rather astounded him, as the law could solely emanate from one single will—that of the Nation—and not from two wills, one of them in opposition to the National Government. He said there is not a single article in the Constitution restricting legislative powers in the way of altering contracts, and the North American Constitution only prohibits individual States from altering private contracts.

Deputy Los Llanos moved the adjournment of the House, as Deputy Achaval showed signs of making his exordium rather long. Carried, and the House adjourned at 6 p.m.

THE CHUPUT COLONY.

The Chuput packet 'Gwenllian has just arrived, after a smart passage of 6 days, and with it Mr Jones, to see as to the placing of the immigrants pouring in.

The news items are good, as usual. Several cargoes of wheat were awaiting shipment, and the Indian trade was brisk.

After the general Indian scare, the Tehuelches had come into the Colony in a body for trade, and amongst them the old Chief with whom musters made his celebrated journey.

The 16th anniversary of the Colony was held with great 'eclat' on the 28th July, the arrival of immigrants giving it an additional interest.

The Parana had arrived with the last batch of arrivals, and in three days they were all brought over from Port Madryn, and distributed temporarily. Col. Lasserre had been unable to visit the Colony personally, and deputed two of his officers for that purpose, who were greatly pleased with the aspect of things there.

In the Colony there was a feeling of hearty welcome for new immigrants—provided they were properly attended to on their arrival and location. The idea prevalent here that there was no room for them, is not in the least that of the colonists—and certainly they ought to know. Therefore, was it that Mr Jones's visit became an urgent necessity, so as not to deter this valuable current of immigration.

When it was known there that D. Juan Dillon had resigned his post of Comisario General, it was unanimously agreed by the colonists to present him with a suitable address of thanks, of which Mr. Jones has charge.

"FAUST."

Buenos Aires, August 5, 1881.

To the Editor of the *Standard*.

Dear Sir,

When I was in Buenos Aires many years ago I had the pleasure of hearing the 'Thespians' perform once or twice: then they had the reputation of being really first-class amateurs. I have seen a fair number of amateur performances since then, some of them in our largest colonies, others in London, and others in some of our garrison towns in England. Honestly speaking, the best among them could not compare with the performances given by the 'Thespians' here eight or nine years ago.

Last evening passing by the Opera House, and hearing music inside, I entered, and, to my surprise, found that a rehearsal of the famous burlesque on 'Faust'('Alonzo the Brave') was in progress. Now, I said before, that the 'Thespians' enjoyed a well-earned reputation, but I must also say that they never attempted anything so stupendous as a burlesque, and especially one of so much celebrity as the one that is being rehearsed now. To say I was delighted with the whole performance last night would not be nearly expressive enough for what I felt. My dear Mr. Editor, both the actors and the acting were simply inimitable. Many of the performers were new tome, but although young hands, they would make our old histrionic celebrities tremble for their laurels if they could have seen them as I did last night. To mention any one in particular would be unfair, as they all acted their several parts to perfection. The characters of Alonzo, Imogene, Faust, Mephistopheles, Sybel and Martha, were in the hands of gentlemen who, I believe, have already made their names on the amateur stage.

The chorus was numerous and worked wonderfully well together. The songs and the different duets and choruses were remarkably well composed—some of them are entirely original.

I also saw my old friend, Mr. Martin, there, as usual very busy and untiring in working everything and everybody up to what he considers the proper mark.

The English-speaking people of Buenos Aires can look forward to the 17th prox. as a fete day, the like of which has not yet been recorded in the annals of the B. Aires amateurs. I only hope that their efforts will meet with the support and success they so thoroughly deserve, and that you, Mr. Editor, will not grudge them the space this occupies in your valuable paper.

Yours truly,

Passer-by.

EDITOR'S TABLE.

The French mail steamer Equateur will sail to-morrow. Mail bags will close at o'clock. Our Packet Edition is included in this issue.

The Colon Theatre opera company give an extra farewell performance to-night, and a Jenny Lind, old times squeeze may be expected.

Things in Montevideo continue to move round in the old ring. History is ever repeating itself in that uneasy land. The Ministerial crisis is still in full swing, and President Vidal again threatens to resign. The Funds have fallen, but it may be doubted if the oft-threatened resignation has much to do with it.

There is Mass, and sermon in English, to-day at San Roque Church at noon.

We publish a letter about 'Faust' in another column. Such is the 'entusiasmo' in reference to the coming performance that Mr Mackern may prepare for a brisk business in ticket and box selling to-morrow. The prices have been raised a trifle, to meet the very heavy expenses entailed in getting up the burlesque. A play of this kind requires a deal of extra scenic machinery etc. and this costs money: however, the difference in the prices is not worth thinking about.

Amongst the passengers per Equateur for Rio Janeiro, en route to the United States, is Mr Bennett, the well known importer of N. American specialities, who goes home with the view of extending the already large business he has built up here. Few men have been more successful than Mr Bennett, who has been but a few years here, yet his wares are already household words all over the country. He is a hard worker, and this explains it. He expects to return in about four months. We wish him a pleasant voyage.

The Rt. Rev. Dr Stirling, Bishop of the Falklands Islands, will preach at Barracas this afternoon, and at S. John's Anglican Church this evening.

A public meeting will be held at the Boca to-day for the double purpose of demanding a reduction of the fares on the railway and tramway to that important quarter of town and also a trifle more cleanliness in the railway carriages. The time for dollar tram fares all over this city must come, sooner or later, and when the Oficina de Cambios is opened the matter will have to be ventilated. By using electric engines instead of horses, the Companies could easily afford the reduction. Electricity can now be bought by the box, like a box of cigars, ready for use. We believe that the tramway from Ensenada to Maldonado, justsurveyed, is to be worked by electricity.

We have to thank M Boet for his kind invitation to lunch with him to-day on the occasion of the inauguration of his 'Jardin Zoologica' Calle Larga de la Recoleta[illegible] No. 72. We wish the 'Zoo' all kinds of success.

Lieutenant Bove is on his way out here again with three friends, all bent on seeing the South Pole, at any cost. According to some scientists the S.P. is as hot as its northern coadjutor is the reverse.

Some late news from the Welsh Colony at Chuput will be found in another column.

A glance into the Coliseum yesterday, as it appeared all arranged and decorated for the Charity Ball last night, reminded one of fairy land and the Arabian Nights. Half the fashionable world held cards, which were $250 each.

Captain Manton is next going to try his Alta-Voz Telephone between the Parque Station and Bragado, and after that Juarez will have a turn. Try it with Valparaiso or Cork at once. We believe it would work perfectly.

A boat belonging to a charcoal-burner, who is not to be found, drifted ashore at Zarate the other day, and as pools of blood were found in the bottom of it, it is feared that the unfortunate man has been murdered.

La Moda is exceedingly good this week. 'Avis aux dames.'

The project for creating several new Bishoprics in the Republic is creating much interest amongst the clergy of the Interior, where most of the new sees will be. There is a large majority in Congress in favour of the project.

Father Kenelm Vaughan's good Work of Expiation is progressing apace. He informs us that Mr G. Manson of the *Herald*, and Mr Luis Lincklater have become Founders.

We received yesterday the 'Memoria' of the Police Department from December 1880 to May 1881. There are nearly 400 pages of it, and we'll brace our nerves to 'do' them or perish in the attempt to-morrow or next day.

That evergreen favourite with the travelling public, the dear old Proveedor, will be replaced on the Rosario line in a few days. This is good news for those passing and repassing between the two cities. There is no better-fitted, faster, or more comfortable steamer on the river than this veteran of Captain Bruce's line.

The Brazilian steamer Calderon arrived at Montevideo yesterday. The storm detained her.

There is likely to be a grand display from the Interior provinces at the Continental Exhibition. Nothing else is talked of up there. Corrientes has led the way in asking the Legislature for 15,000 pats in order to figure creditably at the coming Show.

WEATHER TELEGRAMS.

Aug. 6th

Plaza Constitucion, 7 a.m. fine.
San Vicente 9.24, do
Jeppener 8.03, do
Chascomus, 7.40 do
Dolores, 8.15, do
Ranchos 8.16 do
Las Flores. 7.34 do
Azul, 8.54 fine
Maipu, 8,16 do
Ayacucho, 8.16 do.

MARTELL BRANDY Imported by Moore and Tudor

MARTELL BRANDY—The best of all the fine brands.

MARTELL BRANDY—Always of unvarying good quality.

MARTELL BRANDY—Guaranteed by our signature on the label pure spirits of the Cognac grape.

MARTELL BRANDY—Free from the noxious compounds found in the so-called 'Brandies from other sources.

MARTELL BRANDY—Beware of falsifications and ordinary Brandies served out of old Martell bottles in second-rate "Confiterias."

295 6m

VALUE OF PAPER-MONEY.

Until the evening of 10th Aug. the rate will be—
25¾60 cents Prov. Bank m/c. 1$ gold.
EMILIO CIVIT.

ON 'CHANGE.

August 6th

Patacons	25.60
Cedulas A	100⅜
National Bank Shares	115½
Old Gas Co. Shares	1,900

The gold market opened this morning at 25.50, and notwithstanding the very heavy cash sales amounting to 331,367 pats, prices advanced and closed at 25.60. For the end of the month there was not much done, prices closing at 25 50.

Telegrams were received from London this morning, announcing the shipment of £100,000 in gold for the R. Plate yesterday.

Cedulas brightened up somewhat to-day, and the price cash advanced to ⅛ premium. It is remarkable that although this is about the only 8 per cent stock left in the market, and one of our best and most favorite investments; it takes a long time to improve ⅛ whilst Bank shares jump 10 per cent in a couple of days. We note, however, very strong purchasers on time for the remaining months of the year, and holders ask over par now for these contracts. The sales cash only amounted to 9,000. For the end of the month 10,000 at 1p½, and for long dates 90,000 sold at par, but double that amount bought at same rates outside.

National Bank Shares appeared to hang fire, and the sales to-day at the ring were less than yesterday; prices opened for cash at 117½, and after the sales in small lots of about 1,200 shares the rate dribbled down to 116½, at which they closed. For the end of the month prices opened at 118, dropped to 116, and finally closed at 117; sales, 3,600; and for September 2,400 sold, opening at 116 and closing at 114½; prices for September rule even higher when the dividend is taken into account than for end of month, which was our view of the market a week ago. The speculation in the stock is still very strong, but we think we noticed a pause to-day; owing to the action of the Provincial Bank in calling in the paper money by means of drawing exchange in paper it may not be so easy to find millions on these shares as last week. The market looks as if it needs some little respite to harden at present rates, and we look for less speculation next week in this most remarkable stock. One party walks the Bolsa hall who holds 1,000 shares that he admits cost him nothing.

Exchange rules very active, and a very large business was done for the Pollinni mail to-morrow. The Italian Bank has drawn largely for this mail and at splendid rates 48⅞ to 49 in sterling, and 5.16 in francs; but our friend will have to advance his rates now, owing to the Provincial Bank drawing at a much higher rate. It reminded one of old times to look into the Provincial Bank this morning and count all the brokers ranged in a row waiting to take exchange from the Bank. We believe the amount taken must have been large to judge by the brokers, although the impression is that there are few takers in the market, nevertheless, one of our leading German houses drew 2 days ago £10,000 at 49⅛, which was taken by a single taker, had he waited a while he would have got a better rate.

It was announced on 'Change that the Galileo takes another consignment of Cedulas to London, and that next week a most important project will be sent by the Government to the Legislature, authorising the Bank to open office in London for the payment of the coupons, and also to increase the capital of the Bank.

Mr Gova, the well known hide broker, was enveloped in friends on his return from Cuyaba. His description of the country up there was one of the most interesting features of to-day's Bolsa news.

The str. Paxo, consigned to Messrs G Lasalle & Son, leaves to-morrow in ballast for Santos and Rio, where she has a full coffee cargo.

The sales at the ring were—
For cash 323,157 25.50-60
For August 13th 5,000 25.55
For August 31st 280,000 25.50
For August 15th 20,000 25.55
For Sept. 30th 120,000 25.40-45
For Oct. 31st 50,000 25.40
For Nov. 30th 10,000 25.40
Sales, 518,157.

Cedulas—
For cash A 9,000 100½-⅜
For Aug. 31st A 10,000 100½
For Sept. 30th A 55,000 100
For Oct. 31st A 25,000 at 100
For Dec. 31st A 10,000 100
Sales, 109,000.

Nat. Bank Shares—
For cash 1,184 shares 117½-115½
For Aug. 31st 3,302 shares 118-117
For Sept 30th 2,350 shares 116-114½
Sales, 7,336.

Old Gas Co. Shares—
For cash 26 shares at $1,900 m/c.
For Aug. 15th 88 shares 1,900 m/c.

Our special finance reporter gives the following—

1—The Provincial Bank balance-sheet was issued to-day, it shows most favorably for the Bank, not for years has a better balance-sheet been published.

2—The Provincial Government in accord with the Bank intends to hold the gold market at 25.50, by means of exchange drawing.

3—Fresh difficulties in Congress arise about the consolidation scheme, and it is thought that the position of the Minister of Hacienda is each day becoming more difficult; should he resign, the whole market points to Dr Victorino de la Plaza as his successor.

Gold at afternours showed no change, and prices closed at 25 60 cash, and 25.50 for end of month.

Cedulas firmer than ever; several German brokers buying up all offering on time at 100⅜, about 45,000 sold at these rates, and many brokers with orders to buy at par can't be filled, 20,000 disponible end of year at 99½.

In Nat. Bank Shares, as we anticipated at 2 o'clock when the ring closed heavy, the market turned; the Share King let go at least 5000 shares for end of month and tried to buy for September, but finding it impossible to operate for September he sold for end of the month freely and prices dropped to 115½. It was said this afternoon that all the banks were applied to to-day for 7 millions curr. on shares the money could not be had as with the new rule of the Prov. Bank and the very sudden rise in this stock; managers prefer for the moment to stand clear. It must always be remembered that to take up all the shares now on the market at the end of the month, a much larger amount than that called for last month will be needed.

The mail closes to-morrow (Sunday) at 12 o'clock for the Nord America, fast steamer.

Mr Kemmis, of Las Rosas, was welcomed on 'Change.

The sale of 9,000 ar. wool by Messrs Duggan this morning, is reported at reserved rate.

The La Place left Rio on 5th for Montevideo.

Rather better news from Europe about wool was said to have been received to-day.

The Belgrano sails to-morrow, also the Italian steamer. The Belgrano takes—
1400 bales
1500 dry hides
In Montevideo—
11000 salt hides
500 bales

Freights the same, some 500 tons maize for Bordeaux offering at 30 frcs, and sheepskins are now coming forward more freely.

Mr H L Green has chartered the British barque Princess Beatrice for Port Elizabeth, to load maize in port, at reserved rate.

Brokers report exchange at 49⅜-½, few takers.

The Vandyck sails on Monday, she takes £40,000 in bar silver.

The Maskelyne left England yesterday for the Plate with £100,000 on board for Provincial Bank.

The Nazar ram auction to-day gave poor results, prices for rams and sheep show a decided fall.

Baltar and Quesada's cattle sale yesterday averaged fair prices, say 12,500 m/c for the cows. One cow sold for account of underwriters at 5,700. The pointers fetched 1,000 m/c each.

It seems all a 'bola' about the news published yesterday concerning London offer for Belgrano Tramway. We hear on good authority that money has come out by telegram for the Company, and it is probable the line will be sold for a very good price in London.

Mr Lewis Jones, the well known and popular Comisario of the Welsh colony, was welcomed on 'Change on his arrival from the Chubut.

The telegram from the Montevidean Bolsa to-day gave the following—

Arrivals—Ibis from Valparaiso
Caldferon from Rio
Emp. additional, 32
Emp. especial, 9
Emp. amortizable, 16½
Emp. Extraordinario, 1 serie, 40
Banco Comercial, par for Sept.
5,500 Amer. hides, 80
Cosmos sails to-night

The following sales reported at the Plaza Once this morning:—
1,240 ar. of wool arrived.
530 fan. of maize and 347 fan. of wheat arrived.
Produce in general with more animation.
The sales were—
220 ar. wool, Elordi, 70, 74
260 " 60, 65, borrega
220 ar. wool, Robbio, it is said at 65
420 doz. sheepskins at 25, 23, 21 rls.
Desechos at 17, 16 rls.
450 doz. corderitos at $13, 11, 10
855 cow hides at 176
Becerros at 160
Nonatos at 1.0
88 potro hides at 33, 34, 36
Potrancas at 17, 18
70 ar. hair at 130, 135, 140
Wheat, 110 fan., Salado, at 201
50 fan., Costa, 218
100 fan., candeal, 160
Maize, 540 fanegas morocho and yellow, in grain, at 47-48, 44-45
Flour, 4,000 ar. 1st class at $35

The following respecting the trade of San Juan and Mendoza has been published in London, showing the prospects of the Transandine Railway:—

"The provinces of San Juan and Mendoza maintain in constant activity a commerce of no insignificant importance, which is distributed by distinct channels, but which a railway, with its great facilities of transport and cheap rates of freight, would concentrate and completely absorb.

"The imports and exports, taken together in the aggregate, amount to 42,000 tons yearly, which is thus divided, viz:—

7,000 tons commerce with Chili.
5,000 tons commerce with the Northern provinces of Rioja, Cordova, Catamarca, Tucuman, and Salta.
30,000 tons for the litoral and the frontiers of San Luis and Buenos Aires.

"The commerce with Chili can only be carried on during the six summer season, or for, say, a period of about six months, and principally consists in the introduction of European merchandise, to which the Custom Houses of Chili give free passage. Owing to the heavy charges entailed by the carriage of goods across the Cordillera, this commerce is limited to the most valuable articles, and to those of primary necessity. The cost of the mere transport does not generally exceed £12 per ton of 2,000 lbs. for a distance of 200 to 280 miles, and is equivalent to £2 for every mule-load, which is the usual price, although, on some occasions, it is as much as £2 15s. But as, in order to pass the Andes, it is indispensable to adapt the load to the capacity of the mule, merchandise has necessarily to be re-packed in a special manner, so that the size of no packet shall exceed certain fixed limits, both in volume and weight. This manipulation of packages is sometimes a very difficult and expensive labour, and the average cost, inclusive of Custom House agency charges, may be stated at not less than 12s per package. Adding this item of cost to that of freight, it follows that the expense of transporting goods passing through the Chilian Custom House would amount to about $ 9 per ton. But, as all goods constituting the Andine transit commerce of Chili do not require to be repacked, we will reduce the figure to £17 per ton, as fully representing the aggregate for freight and other charges.

"The total value in freights annually paid by the provinces of Mendoza and San Juan, in connection with their commerce with Chili, amounts, therefore, to a sum of £119,000.

"The commerce with the Northern provinces extends as far as the city of Salta, which is situated at a distance of over 700 miles from San Juan. This transport is also effected on mule back, and the commerce chiefly consists of such articles as sugar, tobacco, rice, shoes and tanned leather, of native manufacture, aguardiente, and wines, all of which are distributed in the country intervening between the two cities. The freight, of course, varies according to distance, from £4 to £16 per ton, giving an average of £8 to £10 per ton. The annual quantity of merchandise annually carried being 5,000 tons, the total cost of transportation would therefore be £40,000.

"In some years the commercial movement has been much greater. We have even ourselves known of a single 'tropero', the proprietor of 800 mules, who was exclusively engaged in conveying tobacco from Tucuman to San Juan, to be afterwards carried into Chili for deposit in the Government stores."

The following is the Banco Hipotecario statement of July 31st, 1881:—

Debe.

	Series.	Pesos fuertes
A Prestamos Hipotecarios	A	14,782,350
Prestamos Hipotecarios	B	528,900
Prestamos Hipotecarios	C	232,200
Prestamos Hipotecarios	D	155,700
Anualidades por Cobrar	A	850,606 625
Anualidades por Cobrar	B	97,995
Anualidades por Cobrar	C	27,274 500
Do. do	D	7,225
Rentas Cedulas	A	9,392,611
Rentas Cedulas	B	396,984
Rentas Cedulas	C	380,508
Rentas Cedulas	D	148,344
Cedulas Rescatadas	A	2,516,200
Cedulas Rescadatas	B	58,100
Cedulas Rescatadas	C	85,700
Cedulas Rescatadas	D	21,200
Cedulas Anuladas	A	11,348,950
Cedulas Anuladas	B	562,900
Cedulas Anuladas	C	580,500
Cedulas Anuladas	D	132,500
Grabado e impresion de Cedulas		1,334 920
Muebles		9,893 240
Casa del Banco		863,229 805
Garantias		3,000
Cedulas compradas		14,349 544
Ganancias y perdidas		82,175 810
Acciones personales		1,325,403 166
Gastos de tasaciones		1,347 240
Cedulas en deposito		3,322,550
Gastes Generales		37,798 610
Propiedades Romatadas		642,445 982
Caja		12,559 938
		48,621,236 380

Haber.

	Series.	Pesos fuertes
Cedulas Emitidas	A	26,130,400
Cedulas Emitidas	B	1,091,800
Cedulas Emitidas	C	812,700
Cedulas Emitidas	D	288,200
Amortiz. del Prestamo	A	2,049,363 450
Amortiz. del Prestamo	B	54,350 581
Amortiz. del Prestamo	C	58,782 517
Do. do	D	19,921 186
Intereses del Prestamo	A	9,690,247
Do. do.	B	407,712
Do. do	C	390,276
Do. do.	D	154,572
Anualds. por pagar ced.	A	12,011
Do. do	B	626
Do. do	C	696
Do. do	D	148
Cedulas Sorteadas a pagar	A	34,900
Do. do	B	2,500
Do. do	C	4,200
Do. do	D	1,200
Cedulas del Tesoro	A	534,750
Do do	B	4,000
Do do	C	29,600
Do do	D	1,900
Banco de la Provincia, capital		1,509,086 456
Do interes		341,566 174
Alquileres		9,492 840
Depositos		3,362,177 180
Anualidades Anticipadas	A	1,548 250
Comision A B C D		75,609 500
Fondo de Reserva		1,548,700 216
		48,621,236 380

Buenos Aires, Julio 31, 1881.

PAULINO LLAMBI CAMPBELL,
Presidente.
Juan Fco. de la Barra,
Contador.
Luis A. Viglione,
Tenedor de Libros

The following is the Provincial Bank balance-sheet for the month of July, 1881:—

Debe	Metalico.	M'da cor'te.
A Capital	26,922,361	41,062,039
Depositos particulares a premio.	6,739,083	922,172,631
Id sin premio	526,242	4,819,732
Gobierno Prov'l		25,963,085
Notas	18,241,500	
Oro de cambio ley 30 Junio '73	3,000,000	
Sucursales de Dolores		6,424,253
Id Chascomus		1,244,340
Deuda a convertir por Ley 6 de Julio 1881		14,440,700
Fondos Publicos Provinciales	1,980	
Diversos	246,657	33,201,623
	55,677,813	1,049,328,405

Haber	Metalico.	M'da cor'te.
Por Gob. Nat. ley 25 de Set'bre de 1876	7,344,540	
Dicho	8,838,109	
Aguas corrientes y desagüe		49,450,970
Banco Hipotecario	1,850,653	
Monte de Piedad		4,931,085
Edificio del Banco		21,970,521
Bonos Municiples		34,892,000
Fondos Publicos Provinciales	20,000,000	7,200,000
Fondos publicos Nacionales en Europa	465,600	
Sucursales		86,197,397
Letras a cobrar	7,252,509	668,681,692
Varios deudores en gestion y mora	3,826,324	109,389,378
Diversos	3,498,348	17,368,804
Existencia en metalico	1,603,763	
Id en notas y moneda cor'te	997,966	49,206,057
	55,677,813	1,049,328,405

CARLOS CASARES.
Presidente.

M. CUYAR, Insp. B. GAYAN, Sec.

Publiquese,
URIBURU.

We have received the following for publication in this column:—

Belgrano, August 6th, 1881

To the Editor of the *Standard*

Dear Sir,

On behalf of the shareholders of the Belgrano Tramway I beg you to treat any notice you may see in the native papers relating to the terms of its sale in Europe with the greatest reserve.

By doing so you will probably save yourself from any accusation of having helped to drive the said parties into the hands of a not very scrupulous 'clique' whose object we hope to frustrate.

Yours very truly,

ARTHUR E. SHAW.

MARITIME.

DEPARTURES.

August 7th
Belgrano for Havre
Nord America, Genoa

August 8th
Equateur for Bordeaux

August 9th
Cordillera for Pacific, (Montevideo)

August 10th
Valparaiso for Hamburg
Galileo for Antwerp

BIRTH

On August 5th, the wife of the Rev. J H Gybbon-Spilsbury, of a son.

At 1219 Calle Piedad, the wife of E Casey, of a son.

DEATH.

On July 20th, in San Pedro, Bridget, the wife of Edward Dillon, after a long and painful illness, fortified by the rites of the Church. Deceased was 61 years of age and a native of the parish Noghar, County of Westmeath, Ireland.

North American papers please copy.

Tobacco Extract

SOUTH DOWN SHEEPWASH

Virginia and Kentucky
NICOTINA
FOR CURING SCAB IN SHEEP

The only and cheapest remedy approved of and adopted by all Sheepfarmers in the River Plate.

Can be used with hot or cold water. One gallon to be mixed with 200 gallons Water.

Guaranteed free from Poison

Sole Agents appointed by the Italian Government's Company

Aug. C. Linck & Co.

104 Calle San Martin 104.

OUR CONCERT.

Said she, 'will you write a letter to the *Standard* all about our concert?'

"My dear young lady," I replied (I'm old enough to be her father) "I would write a letter with the greatest pleasure—twenty letters—but I am afraid the *Standard*—'

"Oh, it's all right," was the anticipative rejoinder, "I know the Editor very well, and if you mention my name in it he will be sure to put it in!"

So, fired with this guarantee of literary success, I sit me down to pen a full, true and particular account of Our Concert, which I shall commit to the post at Lisbon in the sure and certain hope of its resurrection in the B. Aires *Standard*.

When man, after a certain period of latency on shore, emerges from the chrysalis state of his terrene existence and becomes a passenger, he finds himself environed by new and peculiar conditions engendering special necessities and desires. Respecting the first few days of his life on board, as a rule little need be said, except that such transient glimpses of him as may be obtained now and then through a cabin-door 'on the hook' usually detect him with his head so situated as to suggest the image of John the Baptist inverted—this flowery comparison being strengthened by the bloodless pallor of his features, should he raise his face for an instant from its contemplative position. But this is merely a process of transition; the sun shines forth, the winds and waves are lulled, the vibrations of the screw no longer evoke responsive thrillings of the inner man, and the now perfectly developed passenger issues from his lair and imperatively demands to be amused. The farmyard forward, with its sheep, bullocks, pigs, poultry (formerly each ship carried 'an experienced cow and a surgeon,' as per advertisement, now we are supplied from a condensed cow) and incidental horses, dogs or parrots, has its attractions at first; heaving the log is for him an institution whereat he fails not in punctual attendance; the long suffering ship's piano, having been baled out of the wave which it invariably comes in for at starting and disencumbered of the maize, coffee, flour and other miscellaneous cargo showered into its works from burst bags in their passage down the hatchway, solaces or distracts him at night; but even these, with cards, chess, dominoes, draughts and that last alternative to suicide, bull-board not to mention phosphorescent seas passing vessels, flying fish, and other diversions provided for him by a liberal Royal Mail Company, pall at last. Then, in a lucid interval, he proposes to somebody else to get up a Concert.

But getting up a Concert on board ship is rather a Sisyphean business. To begin with, when the idea is first started everybody hails it with delight, but no one, it appears, can do anything towards furthering it. Colds, sore throats and bronchial affections hitherto unsuspected manifest themselves to an alarming extent reducible only by a threat of medical treatment; but the way in which musical amateurs of well-known ability will stand, with only a thin plank between them and eternity, and declare that they can neither sing nor play, is simply appalling. Then, suddenly, every one on board volunteers at least six contributions. Then nobody will sing first. Then everybody objects to singing after somebody else. Lastly, when all seems comfortably settled, programmes made out, everything arranged and all satisfied, each decides on changing something or other, and brings a new accompaniment to be practised or a song to be transposed about an hour before the concert begins. Many other difficulties might be enumerated. I once had to orchestrate the Argentine National Hymn for a flute, a guitar minus one string, a concertina, a violoncello and two pianos, one three semitones lower than the other, and both out of tune—a task surpassing anything ever imposed on me at Burlington House. Fortunately we had an able-bodied vocalist to supply the air, while the rest roared something else. This is known as part-singing. The great element of success, however, in an entertainment of this character at sea is to have as many performers as possible. When called upon to organize anything of the sort, I take a sheet of paper and immediately sketch out a skeleton programme of twenty four items with an overture, and if twenty-five different people can be got to fill these up, so much the better and so much the more certainly will the concert give general satisfaction. There will be at least twenty-five delighted ones who will 'think it went off well'—and so will their sisters and their cousins and their aunts. After it is all over, I make a point of going round and privately congratulating each performer on her or his contribution as *the* success of the evening, and have thus acquired the reputation of being gifted with very intelligent and discriminative musical taste. Twenty-four songs and pianoforte pieces seem a big list, but we find that if everything is properly arranged beforehand down to the smallest details—all the music in order, the accompaniments settled, this one to turn over the pages, that one to bring the ladies up to the stage, &c.—it takes just two hours to get through, not longer; it is a very lengthy song that occupies more than three or four minutes.

But to return to Our Concert. The programme having been drawn out, squabbled over, arranged and re-arranged, decided upon, utterly negatived, finally revised and ultimately agreed to, all the gentlemen were set to work making copies. Wonderful what pretty effects can be managed with a little red and black ink, combined with skilful penmanship. Those who did not assist were industriously reported as being unable to write, and pitied accordingly. But the real works of art were the ball programmes—for we didn't do things by halves, and a concert without a dance on deck to follow was not to be thought of. The ladies who were not engaged in practising threw themselves heart and soul into the manufacture, soon turning out from the most unpromising raw material (blank wine-cards, bits of wool, and a child's box of water-colours) the most exquisite little illuminated booklets, which would have done honour to Willis's Rooms. Every one was thus fully occupied for some days beforehand—a great point, this; Satan finds some mischief still for passengers to do, and, if their minds are not otherwise directed, they will start grumbling about their victuals or want their cabins changed. As the eventful day approached, some anxiety was felt about the weather and there was much looking at 'the glass'—that glass which neither cheers nor inebriates—followed by professional consultations with the officers of the ship. Never ask a captain what sort of weather it's going to be, because he won't tell you—much too wise for that! Junior officers, however, are flattered by this mark of confidence, especially those last imported, who are oppressively nautical—almost piratical, in their walk and conversation, and are always ready to give a meteorological opinion (which, as a rule, is not verified by results). But the 2nd of June was a lovely day, with an ocean like the conventional mill-pond, only smoother; and when the feeding-time of the lesser mammalia—the children's tea—was proclaimed by the six o'clock bell, a platform was erected over the middle hatch in the fore-saloon with all possible expedition. For experience has shown that the human boy—most objectionable of all the lower animals—demoralized by a fortnight at sea and full of anticipation and bread-and-butter, is void of all rectitude whatever, and an utter obstacle to an undertaking of this sort; and that girls are worse than boys. Under the magic touch of those good fairies, the carpenter and boatswain, the fore-saloon soon became a grove of flags and lanterns, with a green sward of settees from aft replacing the tables; the doctor's piano was hauled out for the occasion, so that the other might go on deck in readiness for the dance; and at 8 p.m. Our Concert, with all its possibilities, had commenced; by 10 p.m. it was a 'fait accompli'. Here is the programme, every iota of which was religiously carried out. I am sure that all who read this will be pleased to hear that we had an appreciative listener in the Consul, Mr Mallett, who was well enough to sit outside his cabin, where every note was audible, and enjoy the performance throughout.

Part I.

	Overture, Le Domino Noir	Auber
1—	Song, The White Squall	Barker
	Mr W. McCall	
2—	Song, Aileen Mavourneen	Boche
	Mrs Studdart	
3—	Song, Spricbst du zum Vogel Preyer	
	Mr Bame.	
4—	Pianoforte, La Harpe Aeolienne	S. Smith
	Miss Hood.	
5—	Song, Guida la Navicella	Meyerbeer
	Mrs Bankier	
6—	Song, Serenata del Bravo	Sileyne
	Mrs Gonzales	
7—	Song, Cleansing Fires	V. Gabriel
	Mr Davies	
8—	Pianoforte Duet, Martha	Flotow
	Mrs Wingate and Miss Macintosh.	
9—	Song, Jack's Yarn	Diehl
	Mr Heasman	
10—	Song, Io l'amoro	Campana
	Miss Gonzalez	
11—	Song, The Kerry Dance	Molloy
	Mrs McCall.	
12—	Song, In the Gloaming	Harrison
	Mr Allan McCall	
	An interval of ten minutes	

Part II.

13—	Pianoforte, Brazilian National Anthem	Gottschalk
14—	Song, She wore a wreath of Roses	Knight
	Rev. J. L. Jones	
15—	Duet, Il dei stellato	Pinsuti
	Mrs and Miss Gonzalez.	
16—	Song, Nancy Lee	Adams
	Mr Heasman	
17—	Song, Rivelazione	Mariani
	Mrs Bankier	
18—	Pianoforte, Lucia di Lammermoor	Donizetti
	Senora Donna Rita de Cassia	
19—	Song, The three sailor boys	Marzials
	Mr W McCall	
20—	Pianoforte, Selection of Hungarian Airs	
	Mr Janson	
21—	Song, Cherry Ripe	Horn
	Mrs McCall	
22—	Song, Mignonette	Champion
	Mr Davies	
23—	Song, A Warrior Bold	Adams
	Mr A McCall	
24—	Song, The Leather Bottel	Old Ballad
	Mr Hume.	

Not a single hitch occurred, and where all was perfect it would be invidious to select a special instance for remark. Perhaps, however, the most popular item was the interval of ten minutes for refreshments.

While all this was going on below, busy hands were clearing the quarter-deck and converting it into a huge ball-room, walled in by flags of all nations and rooted by the awning. The piano was securely lashed amidships, and the whole might have been described as a scene of enchantment if the numerous ship's lamps which shed their radiance from aloft had not given it a painful resemblance to a chandler's shop. But we had a very jolly dance for all that, getting a special license for cabin-lights until twelve. My own dancing days are over long since, but there is nothing I like better to watch on board a vessel—especially a waltz when she's rolling a little. The ball programme ran as follows:—

1—	Quadrille, La Fille de Madame Angot	Lecocq
2—	Polka, Bonne Bouche	Waltenfel
3—	Galop, Royal Mail	A Strading
4—	Quadrilla, Chilperic	Herve
5—	Polka, Bric a Brac	Coote
6—	Mazurka, Elbe	A. S.
7—	Lancers, Cloches de Corneville	Planquette
8—	Waltz, Tausend und eine Nacht	Strauss
9—	Galop, Wings of Love	Mayder
10—	Quadrille, Edinburgh	D Albert
11—	Polka, Homeward Bound	A. S.
12—	Quadrille, Orphee aux Enfers	Offenbach

One more programme, and I have done. Last Tuesday we had a conjuring entertainment, followed by a ball; and if the Lecture on Snakes which is talked about comes off, I suppose there will be a dance after that, too, now that the ice has been so completely smashed.

1—	Quadrille, Vert-Vert	Offenbach
2—	Polka, Hilarato	Strauss
3—	Waltz, y dropat n	Gung'l
4—	Lancers Opera Bouffe	Godfrey
5	Galop, Wild-fire	A. S.
6—	Mazurka, Zephyrina	Talexy
7—	Quadrille, Barbe Blue	Offenbach
8—	Waltz, Manolo,	Waltonfel
9—	Polka, Tum	A. S.

Composed expressly for this occasion, and dedicated to Miss Florence Mallet.

10—	Quadrille, Carmen	Bizet

There was a dreadful outbreak of concertinas in the third class after we left Rio, but it has subsided to a great extent. Thank Heaven, there has been no mention of theatricals so far—may we be preserved from such a visitation till we reach land. Several years ago, we up got H J Byron's burlesque 'Aladdin' on board this ship, and the writer was stage-manager. A charming young lady was cast for the title role, according to orthodox burlesque traditions. Poor little girl! She used to rehearse so energetically, too, and then, after all, had to come to me with tears in her eyes at the eleventh hour—she couldn't play Aladdin—her ma objected to the trowsers! This appalling sumptuary embarrassment produced such effect upon me that I have never been the same stage-manager since. A baby-show has been suggested, and there are certainly plenty of materials on board for such an exhibition; in the immediate vicinity of this cabin there are about twenty who, like Cherubim and Seraphim continually do cry, and the proposition that to the show shall be superadded a contest where they shall be fought off in heats, with a prize to the sole survivor, is far from an unwelcome one. If I had a patron saint, I should choose Herod. On Sundays we have service in the saloon, with a real clergyman and a real sermon, and a very realistic collection at the end of it to replace the week-daily sweepstakes on the ship's run. It comes to much the same thing, but is less exciting—you see, you *must* lose, in this case. Why don't we have prayers on deck? The saloon is insufferably close when crowded, and the heat is frightful; any one who can sit out a service there need be under no apprehensions about the world to come.

As the worthy divine casts his eye around the ship on Sunday afternoons, yellow-covered novels and guilty Tauchnitz editions melt away under his glance and disappear like snow before the sun. In the evening, hymns set in with great severity. It is an astonishing thing that every one seems to feel bound to join in singing a hymn. People who know rather less of music than a horse, and who, under other circumstances, would not open their lips within ten yards of a piano, rush madly forward when they hear a sacred song, and give vent to their feelings in the most agonising manner. 'De omnibus rebus.' We have a most enthusiastic whist-player amongst us, who is most delicious. When the conversation turned on wife-beating the other day, he expressed his conviction that the man who would strike a woman would be capable of leading from a single card. 'What could I do?' said he pathetically, as he and his somewhat indifferent partner lost the odd trick with good cards, 'what could I do against three such adversaries?' A lady is gratified to observe that with all the card-playing that is going on from morning till night there is absolutely no gambling; 'you never see them stake money: they only play for beans and nuts.' Is there any cure for sea-sickness? A gentleman on board has a remedy which he declares is infallible, and he certainly has administered it to several sea-sick people who are now sick no longer. I generally recommend a tumbler-full of cod-liver oil, warm, but cannot vouch for its efficacy in all cases. The fortunate possessor of the nostrum wants me to write him a testimonial for it. Not I. It is the indiscriminate giving of testimonials that has caused the medical profession to be so well represented in perdition. Great excitement among the young ladies for a time by reason of a mysterious and sweetly romantic-looking youth who had long fair hair and wore a velvet coat with poetic sky-blue braid, and spoke to nobody but went ashore at each port with a portfolio strapped across his shoulders. An artist, of course, but had any one seen his pictures? Then somebody found out that the portfolio contained samples of grocery wares, in the interests of which romantic trade he travelled on commission, since which the poor young man has been rather at a discount. A little yarn to finish up with. One of H. L.'s, just retailed over the whist-table: A man comes out to the River Plate, a short time ago with a view of settling there if he liked it. He lay on his back and smoked black cigarettes for a month; then arose, d——d the country, and went home again! Is this a frequent state of affairs?

But letter-writing is going on all around me, and perhaps abler pens than mine are giving you a history of our concert.

A. S.

Royal Mail Steam-ship Elbe,
June 9th.

NAHUEL-HUAPI.

When reading General Villegas's official report of operations in the advance on Nahuel-Huapi, one cannot help reflecting on the radical change in all the elements of the country. All the Indians, south of the Neuquen, and all the territory comprised in the magic triangle formed by the Limay, the Neuquen and the Cordillera are now under immediate Argentine jurisdiction. The days are not very distant from us when to achieve such a gigantic enterprise the whole army of the Nation and all the resources of the Treasury would have been spent and lost perhaps: but such is the change in the country's organization, in the army and the Cabinet, that the Nahuel-Huapi delta has been virtually annexed by a very young general, who only depended on the efficiency of 1,500 troops and a simple but successful plan of operations. We do not know really what most to admire: the simplicity and ingenuity with which General Villegas relates the success of his advance, or the contrast between the magnitude of the results and the numbers of the troops. Verily the Nahuel-Huapi, like the Rio Negro expedition, is another evidence of the unmistakeable superiority of good organization and clear brains over the old tramelled policy of exploded ideas which found level in frontier ditches and yearly tribute to Catriel, Namuncura and other worthies.

The territory between the Limay and the Neuquen may be termed the stronghold and granary of the Indians who settled on this side of the Cordillera. This country forms a beautiful contrast to the monotony of the level Pampa; crossed by five large affluents of the Limay and Neuquen, it boasts all the facilities of irrigation and transport; the soil is so especially suited to the production of cereals that, 'mirabile dictu,' the very Indians sowed potatoes, wheat, barley etc.; these aborigines, with their own rude and primitive implements, ploughed the soil; this primitive kind of a plough was made of the hard timbers of the Cordillera forests. The territory, owing to its vicinity to the Cordillera, is naturally very picturesque, and is, as General Villegas terms it, an Argentine Switzerland, surpassing its prototype in the grandeur of scenery, in stretch of land, and in natural advantages. Beautiful valleys (containing immense mineral wealth) only await the intelligent industry of the labourer to yield all the cereals in abundance. Its position favours the grape, and Nahuel Huapi Sauternes are only a question of French emigrants. The cattle seized by the troops were in splendid condition, and the fattening qualities of the pasturages only await the verdict of horticulturists. The Nahuel Huapi is the land of the cedar, where it rises to 150 feet above the ground; there are also forests of oak.

Argentines ignore their own wealth, and a man must settle on the banks of the Nahuel Huapi to judge the value of its acquisition. The lake is in proportion to the immense mountain range its waters bathe. It must have been an imposing sight, when General Villegas stuck the Argentine flag on a neighboring cliff and the army was drawn up as the salvo of cannon greeted the final destination of the troops. The lake is about four leagues wide, and its length could not be ascertained, not even from the top of the neighboring mountains; its depth is very great. It may not be as large as the Titicaca, but it certainly surpasses any lake in Europe with the exception of the Ladoga. Those who know the beauties of the Boden See, of Geneva and Luzerne, can imagine the panorama of the Nahuel Huapi, surrounded as it is by the Cordillera and its branches, by forests of cedar, oak and willow, attaining immense dimensions. Nature hae done her task, it remains to the civilizing hand of man to complete same and turn these lavished powers to advantage. With Misiones in the North, and Nahuel Huapi in the South, Argentines possess the two brightest spots in South America, as regards virgin wealth, climate and natural advantages; the principal element, man, is wanting.

COMMERCIAL NEWS

July 29th

The gold market opened weak and closed firm; the first price cash was 25.45, when prices dropped to 25.35, but the last sale was made at 25.40. The result of the Bank meeting yesterday did not apparently much affect the market, and although it is known that on Monday the Bank begins discounting in gold, still as the Bank will limit its discount to 500,000 pats per month, it is not thought that the new step will flood the market with gold; what seems most probable is that, pending the Romero project discussion prices for gold will remain about where they are. The cash sales to-day reached 206,000 pats, which is a large sum enough, and for to-morrow 555,000 pats, stock, and the closing at 25.40. Sales for Sept., Oct. and Dec. at 25.25, one per sent paid to secure gold. The sales of the day amounted to 1,181,000 pats:

Cedulas, as we anticipated, keep advancing, and sales were made freely to-day at ½ and ⅝ premium, 280,750 were sold, of which 45,750 were for cash. It is said that the minds of two of our public boards hitherto held in Provincial Bonds will now be invested in Cedulas, this will take a large amount of floating stock from the market.

Nat. Bank shares ruled both weak and quiet to-day, which is suspiciously strange in view of the heavy liquidation to-morrow. It is impossible to judge the market, so great have been the fluctuations and so sudden the jump; some believe the market is oversold, others overbought; the drop in prices has certainly much eased the market, but if the shares spoken of are taken up and paid, the bears may have yet to buy in at higher rates; shares opened this morning at 103⅜ cash, rose to 104, and closed 103½, for to-morrow at 104½, closing at 103½, and for August at 104½, closing at 103⅝.

July 30th, 1881

This was the heaviest liquidation ever known on the Bolsa; gold, Cedulas, and Shares surpassed in their vencimientos all previous figures; although it was known yesterday that two parties involved in the Cano stoppage would be unable to close their liquidation; there was not much apprehension as to the close of the day's transactions. But the day proved a surprise to all. Gold that was beared by Government broker, Bank, &c. rose, if not at the ring at afterhours to figures not seen for some days past, and at 3 o'clock there was an admitted squeeze in the market. Forty millions paper they said were on the liquidator's counter at 3 o'clock and not a single gold check, prices at this hour ruled at 26.70. The Government broker entered about now and sold another 250,000 pats, but the men inside seemed short and bought up everything offered. We never before witnessed such a struggle in the gold market. At one time people talked of heavy purchases at auction that would at once bring us back to 26. In the liquidation room there was a species of panic in the market, but on the other hand others who well measured the strength of the ring against the Bank and the Government stood back watching the delivery of gold at a later hour. Gold opened in the morning at 26.14 cash and kept steadily rising all day, closing at 26.55. Cash sales 1,402,951 pats, which shows what a tremendous business had to be done to close vencimientos. Prices for August hard at 26.35, and for end of year at 25.30.

Total sales, 1,995,951 pats.
Vencimientos, 21,612,000 pats.
Liquidator's rate, 26.50

Cedulas, as we anticipated, proved a trump card, and prices would have risen more but for various transactions for large amounts transferring the stock to end of August, paying ½ and 1 for the business. The sales of the day amounted to 300,300.

Vencimientos, 5,396,000
Liquidation rate, par.

National Bank Shares after all the fuss were short, and prices advanced all day. Sales amounted to 5,000 shares, closing cash at 104.

Vencimientos, 29,939
Liquidating rate, 103

August 1st

The market opened this morning with a drop of 35 cents on Saturday night's auction prices, and there seemed to be no interest whatever in gold, even the bears neglected the market. Gold opened for cash at 25.80 and closed at 25.65; cash sales, 126,700 pats. For the end of the month a trifling business done, 195,000 pats., sold at 25.46, but there were no transactions after the month's dates, and we rather think this owing to the scarcity of good sellers. After Saturday's lesson people are in no hurry to sell gold on time, since the marginal gain is so small, whilst the responsibility is great.

Cedulas ruled strong, and we note the very same men who last month beared this stock at so heavy a loss are again selling on time 'descubierta'. Spite, however, of all their efforts the stock rules strong and hard, outsiders are buying, and the stock borrowed on Saturday will have to be delivered on 31st inst.

National Bank Shares look brighter than ever, and people talk of seeing the stock this month at 120. We note new buyers, and one very strong party bought 1,500 shares to-day and he has the money, if he think proper, to pay for 5,000 shares. It is likely as the stock has been very heavily oversold for the end of this month, and as on 1st September it pays a dividend, that there will be a larger business than ever done this month in these shares; every one seems to be making money in the stock, and many parties who sold out last month making handsome differences are now re-entering the market as buyers. The shares opened at 105 cash, rose to 106 and closed cash at 105½; cash sales 734. For end of month prices opened at 104½, rose to 107 and closed at 106½; sales 5,018. And for Sept. opened at 103½ and closed at same figure; 2,300 sold. The market rules very buoyant.

The meeting of Deputies at Mr Unzue's yesterday was the talk of the Bolsa. It seems that the result of the affair is to pay off the Bank the amount due by the National Government, and the only question now to be decided is how?

August 2nd

The gold market opened weaker this morning, and prices for the end of the month and on time ruled much easier than yesterday afternoon. The decision of the Finance Committee of the Deputies on the Romero project is final; the project to pay the Bank off in the proposed bonds will be carried, and if the Bank declines to accept these bonds then the Government will take other steps to pay off the Bank, but from what we can gather the Bank and the Provincial Government will co-operate with the National Government in its efforts to get rid of 'curso forzoso', and will accept the bonds in liquidation of the National Government debt, which bonds the Bank will probably hypothecate in London. It was the knowledge of this that weakened gold on time to-day and shook the market somewhat.

Gold opened and closed at 25.70, but the cash sales were most trifling, only amounting to 18,990. For the 15th and for 31st the sales were freer, and prices closed for end of month at 25.50 sellers. For all the succeeding months in the year there was a species of securing business going on at 25.40. The whole market, it is plain, is liquidating and going out of gold into paper. The Bank will remain with the gold and the indebtedness of the market, after a few more months, will be all paper.

The Comision de Hacienda of the Municipality reported to-day on a very important question, namely, the 'radios' allowed to the markets, which it seems will now be in toto abolished, which will give to the Municipality a vastly increased revenue. The Municipal Treasury holds at present 3½ millions cash on hand in the National Bank. It is certainly about time that now the overdue coupons on the bonds be paid.

In Cedulas there was a fresh move to-day, and the large amount of 185,000 sold cash, but there were buyers for all at par, and prices held firm as a rock. It seems that at the Mortgage Bank the number of Cedulas now deposited by investors is largely on the increase; never before were there so many Cedulas deposited, which shows how the public is investing in this splendid stock. We learn from the Bank that now there are no 'cancelaciones' of mortgages, and that although the Bank receives money for Cedulas at par, the party paying off has to lose 2 quarters' interest, hence no mortgage can be paid off under 4 per cent over par unless by delivery of the Cedulas; a most important matter for the investing public, and which shows clearly that with an easy money market the stock is cheap at 5 premium.

President Roca has had a long interview with Sr Calvo on the subject of immigration, and it is to be hoped that something will at last be done in the right way, as to the present all our efforts about immigration are nothing but puff. The people want to know where are the lands for them to settle on, and in the leading article of our colleague the *Herald* this morning; we find so much sound common sense that we readily compliment him on his true and pertinent remarks.

August 3rd

This was a very busy day on 'Change; the Bolsa opened with every broker at the ring with orders to buy National Bank Shares, and we heard of large orders from Montevideo that also came up and could not be filled, owing to the market rising so fast. The report of the Finance Committee of Congress was read by all the brokers before business hours, and strange enough although all the brokers admit that this settles the question, gold rules very hard, which we attribute to the houses securing and going from gold into paper. Gold opened at 25.65 and held firm throughout, for the end of the month prices show a five cents advance, but the market is so enveloped in National Bank Shares speculation that very little attention is paid to gold. The sales of the day were 1,432,369 pats.

Cedulas show a sharp firmness since yesterday, and people who expected to find easy buying to-day were disappointed; purchases on long dates were made at par.

But National Bank Shares rule everything, and prices to-day rose to a figure that a few months ago we predicted and were then laughed at, namely 110. There was but one sale at this rate, and then prices dropped, as there is no mistaking that the stock is changing hands, but the public is now buying this stock, and the market is so hard, and speculation so strong that we think we are justified in reminding our readers that with the greatest ease the shares may be taken up to 120. We note a new class of buyers of this stock each day in the market. Many who are now buying never figure in Bolsa operations, all the

SUPPLEMENT TO THE STANDARD
AND RIVER PLATE NEWS

No 5,755 — BUENOS AYRES, SUNDAY, AUGUST 7 1881 — 20TH YEAR

London and River Plate Bank
(LIMITED)
London, Buenos Ayres Montevideo, Rosario, and Cordoba.

Authorised Capital..... £2,000,000 Ster.
Subscribed Capital..... 1,500,000 „
Reserve Fund..... 150,000 „

Offices in Buenos Ayres—
CORNER OF CALLE PIEDAD AND RECONQUISTA

Current Accounts opened with Commercial Firms and private individuals.

Customers have the advantage of having approved Bills discounted—of obtaining Loans upon Negociable Securities, of Deposing Bills, Coupons, &c., for Collection—subject to a Conventional Commission.

The Bank receives deposits either at sight, for fixed periods, or at thirty days' notice of withdrawal, Interest on which is regulated by the market value of money, the Bank notifying any change in Rates, by Advertisement in the principal daily papers.

Letters of Credit issued to parties travelling abroad.

Letters of Credit issued to parties for the purpose of purchasing Goods in Europe, the United States, &c, the terms of which can be ascertained on application to the Bank.

Parties wishing to bring out funds to the River Plate, can do so through the medium of the Bank's chief office.

N. 52 MOORGATE-STREET, LONDON E.C

BILLS OF EXCHANGE

Issued and Purchased on the following places:

LONDON

And all the principal Towns of ENGLAND, SCOTLAND, and IRELAND

Antwerp, Amsterdam

Berlin, Bremen, Cologne, Hamburg, Metz, Mulhouse, Strasbourg

Bayonne, Bordeaux, Brest, Chambery, Dijon, Havre, Lille, Lyons, Marseilles, Nantes, Nice, Oloron, Pau, Paris, Rouen, Tarbes, Toulon, Toulouse, And on many other towns in France

Bale, Berne, Geneva, Lucerne, Neuchatel, Vevey, Zurich, And on other towns in Switzerland

Lisbon, Oporto, Las Palmas (Canary Islands,) Santa Cruz de Tenerife.

Baltimore, Boston, New York, Philadelphia

Fernambuco, Rio Janeyro, Santos

Alessandria, Ancona, Bologna, Como, Florence, Genoa, Leghorn, Lucca, Milan, Messina, Naples, Padua, Palermo, Parma, Rome, Spezia, Turin, Venice, Verona, And on many other towns n Italy

Barcelona, Bilbao, Cadiz, Cartagena, Corunna, Caldas de Reyes, Corcubion, Ferrol, Granada, Madrid, Malaga, Mallorca, Menorca, Padron, Pamplona, Pontevedra, San Sebastian, Santander, Sevilla, Santiago, Valencia, Valladolid, Villagarcia, Vigo, Zaragoza, And on many other towns in Spain

Santiago de Chile, Valparaiso, South Africa, Australia

Cordoba, Rosario, Montevideo.

JOHN TODD
Manager

London & R. Plate Bank
(LIMITED)
CALLE DE LA PIEDAD
(Corner of Calle de la Reconquista).

The rates of interest allowed and charged by the Bank will be as follows, till further notice:

ALLOWED.
MONEDA CORRIENTE.

On deposits in account current } 3 per cent
Do do subject to 30 days' notice of withdrawal „ „ } 3½ p cent
On do for 90 days fixed 4 „

GOLD
0 days fixed " " „ 3 p cent

In account current—No interest

CHARGED.
For Discounts conventional according to circumstances.
On debit balances in account current in gold and m/c } 9 per ce

Buenos Ayres, January 22, 1881.
JOHN TODD, Mana er.

Bank of Ireland.
DUBLIN.

Bills of Exchange on the above Bank, and all its Branches, issued by the undersigned. Advances made on Produce.

EDWARD CASEY,
80—Calle Reconquista—80

Lloyd Argentino
DE
Navegacion a Vapor
TIME-TABLE
OF THE
Buenos Aires and Campana Railway Co.'s Steamers
TRIDENTE & DIANA

On and from the 1st of APRIL next the steamers TRIDENTE and DIANA, expressly built for this Company in order to facilitate the Traffic between Buenos Aires, Rosario y Santa Fe will run as follows until further notice—

MONDAYS, steamer DIANA to Rosario nd intermediate ports
TUESDAYS, steamer TRIDENTE to Rosario and intermediate ports
WEDNESDAYS, steamer DIANA to Rosario, Santa Fe and intermediate ports
THURSDAYS, steamer TRIDENTE to Rosario and intermediate ports
SATURDAYS, steamer TRIDENTE to Rosario and intermediate ports.

The Train will leave the Central Station at 3.15 p.m.

Passengers by these steamers will find excellent accommodation and good attendance, and merchants every security for their cargo.

The Company has made arrangements with the Central Argentine, Tucuman and Andine Railways for the through booking of passengers, goods and parcels between the principal stations on these Railways and B. Aires.

The Agency undertakes to receive cargo for the steamers at the warehouse of the sender and to deliver same to the Consignee, also to take out the necessary Custom House permits.

For further information apply at the
AGENCY
Calle Piedad 35

N.B.—Cargo for these steamers will be received at the Campana Railway Company's Goods Shed at Retiro from 6 a.m. to 6 p.m. on week days.

230

Banco de Italia
Y
RIO DE LA PLATA.
98 Calle Piedad 98

Capital en oro efectivo..... $f.1,500,000
Fondo de reserva y prevision al 30 de Junio 1881..... $f. 161,019.56

Desde esta fecha hasta nueva aviso la tasa de interes será la sigue:—

ABONA:
En cuenta corriente y a la vista en moneda corriente..... 3 o/o annual
Id Id en oro..... 1 o/o id
A plazo fijo de 60 a 90 dias en moneda corriente..... 4 o/o id
A depositos de plazos fijos de 60 a 90 dias en oro, y a mas largos plazos en ambos monedas Convencional

COBRA:
Por adelantos en cuenta corriente en oro y moneda cor. 9 o/o annual
Descuentos de letras y pagares Convencional

SE DAN GIROS Y CARTAS DE CREDITO SOBRE
LONDRES,
PARIS,
BURDEOS,
AMBERES,
Y Todas las principales ciudades de
ITALIA.
COMO ASI SOBRE
PARANA,
CORDOBA,
SAN JUAN,
TUCUMAN,
VALPARAISO.
MONTEVIDEO, y
RIO DE JANEIRO.

Horas de despacho.
Desde las 10 de la mañana hasta las 4 de la tarde y los Sabados hasta las 5.

Buenos Aires, 30 de Junio, 1881.

S. Pollinini,
Gerente.

Banco Carabassa & Cia.
157—CANGALLO—157

Desde esta fecha hasta nuevo aviso la tasa de interes sera como sigue:

SE PAGA
Por depositos en cuenta corriente o a la vista en moneda de curso legal.... 3
en oro sellado.... sin int
A plazo fijo de 30 dias en moneda de curso legal.....
„ „ 60 dias do..... 3½
„ „ 90 dias de..... 4
„ „ 60 dias en oro sellado 2
„ „ 90 dias en „ 3
„ „ a mayor plazo .. Convencional

SE COBRA
Por adelantos en cuenta corriente en moneda de curso legal.....
Por adelantos en cuenta corriente de oro sellado..... 9
Descuento de Pagares y Letras sera convencional

LETRAS DE CAMBIO
ESPAÑA
Se dan sobre LONDRES
„ ESPAÑA
„ PARIS
„ BURDEOS
„ MARSELLA
„ AMBERES
„ GENOVA pagadero en 60 pueblos de Italia.
„ SUIZA pagadero en 30 pueblos de Suiza.

CARTAS DE CREDITO.
Se dan sobre las principales Ciudades de Europa, tanto para viajeros, como para compra de mercaderias, no cobrandose comision sino sobre las cantidades de que se haga uso.

HORAS DE DESPACHO
10 a.m. a las 4 p.m. y los Sabados hasta las 5 p.m.

Buenos Aires, Enero 1, 1880.

Banco de la Provincia

Recibe depositos voluntarios que no bajen de 400 pesos m/c. y 16 ps. fuertes de curso legal y oro efectivo.

Estos depositos, de m/c y moneda legal garanzán interes si permanecen 60 dias; pasados estos se los abona interes desde el dia de su entrada.

Los intereses se pagan en los primeros dias del mes o en el momento de retirar los depositos; y los no cobrados durante el año se capitalizan concluido el del deposito.

Todo deposito a premio se inscribe en una libreta que el Banco entrega al depositante, en la cual constan ademas las salidas por pago de intereses; no entregandose ninguno sino en vista de la libreta respectiva.

Recibe depositos comerciales, disponibles en todo momento como los anteriores.

Recibe depositos a oro pagaderos a la vista sin interes y a plazo de 60 y 90 dias, o mas, los que serán devueltos en monedas de oro de curso legal.

Descuenta tres veces a la semana letras con firmas abonadas a plazos de 90 dias y tambien pagarés de comercio desde siete dias hasta seis meses, con la condicion de ser abonados integros a su vencimiento.

Descuenta tambien a oro efectivo, pagarés de comercio desde 7 dias hasta 4 meses, con la condicion de ser abonados en la misma especie a su vencimiento.

Da libramientos a tres dias vista sobre las Sucursales de Dolores, San Nicolas, Chivilcoy Mercedes, Lobos, Salto, Azul, Baradero, Chascomus, Tandil, 25 de Mayo, Exaltacion de la Cruz, San Pedro, Pergamino, y Las Flores.

Las Sucursales dan cheques contra el Banco al portador, nominales y cruzados.

El Banco abona comision a los corredores en la primera introducion de las letras y pagares a descuento.

Desde el veinte del corriente, y hasta nuevo aviso regirá la siguiente tasa de interés y descuento para las operaciones à moneda corriente, de curso legal y oro efectivo:

SE ABONA.
Depositos comerciales m/c y curso legal..... 3 o/o
id particulares a premio..... 4 „
id a oro a la vista sin interes
id id a 60 y 90 dias o mas.... 2 „

SE COBRA
En el descuento general de letras y pagares comercial y no-comercial, en moneda corriente y curso legal y oro efectivo..... 6 o/o

Buenos Aires, Mayo 16 de 1881.
xp *B. GAYAN*, Secretario.

La Fonciere
Marine Insurance Company

Capital 25,000,000 Francs.

Accepts sea and river risks on merchandize at moderate rates.

Company's Head-Office at Paris
AGENT
At Buenos Aires
F. CHRISTOPHERSEN
151—CALLE SAN MARTIN—151.

e 350 xp

The Netherlands,
Fire Insurance Company,
ZUTPHEN (HOLLAND)
Established in 1845
Capital, 2,000,000 florins.

Agent in the River Plate:
J. DE BOER,
Calle San Martin 73, altos,
BUENOS AYRES.

Fire risks taken at moderate rates, and the Agent has full power to sign policies and settle losses without having to refer to the head office.

fg 91 x a9

North British and Mercantile
Insurance Company
ESTABLISHED 1809.

Resources of the Company as at 31st Dec. 1880.

I. Subscribed Capital—
Paid-up..... £ 500,000 0 0
Uncalled..... 1,500,000 0 0
£2,000,000 0 0

II. Fire Fund—
Reserve..... £ 844,576 19 11
Premium Reserve..... 317,057 16 10
Balance of Profit and Loss Account..... 39 6o8 9 2
£1,2oI,243 5 11

III. Life Fund—
Accumulated Fund of the Life Branch..... £3,028,833 14 2
Do Annuity Branch 351,273 19 2
£3,38o,107 13 4

IV. Revenue for the year 1880—
Fire Branch—Premiums and Interest..... £1,o13,9oo 9 o
Life and Annuity Branches—Premium and Interest.... 464,399 18 6
£1,478,3oo 7 6

Agents
BATES STOKES & Co.
79—Maipu—79

e xp

Alliance British & Foreign Life and Fire Assurance Company

ESTABLISHED 1824

CAPITAL £5,000,000

Head-Office Bartholomew Lane
LONDON

Fire risks accepted by this old established Company at moderate rates, and losses promptly settled by the undersigned.

HENRY A. GREEN
AGENT
175 Calle Reconquista

e 46 xp

COMPANIAS Nacionales de Seguros

FLORIDA 128, (altos)

Seguros maritimos y contra incendios

LA ESTRELLA
(Fundada el año 1865.,)
Y LA SEGUNDA ARGENTINA
(Fundada el año 1877.)

Aseguran mercaderias y edificios contra incendios, y efectos para los rios y puntos de ultramar contra riesgos maritimos, ya sea en oro o en billetes de curso legal, a premios modicos y en condiciones liberales de polizas.

Seguros maritimos sobre buques a vela, para la navegacion fluvial de 4 p% anual.

SEGUROS SOBRE LA VIDA

Inversion de capitales en Fondos Publicos Nacionales o Cedulas Hipotecarias

LA BIENHECHORA DEL PLATA
(Fundada el año 1864.)
El Director General
D. Francisco F Moreno

The London Assurance Co. de Seguros

CONTRA PERDIDAS O AVERIAS POR INCENDIOS
ESTABLECIDA EN LONDRES
Autorizada por Patente Real
EN 1720
Para asegurar Edificios, Efectos, y Mercancias

Agents in Buenos Aires:
MOLLER & Co.
86—Corrientes—86

Los Agentes en Buenos Aires tienen pleno poder para Firmar Polizas y Pagar Reclamos in necesidad de referirse a la oficina Central en Europa.

Northern Assurance Co
LONDON
ESTABLISHED IN 1836,
Capital £3,000,000
AGENTS
M FORRESTER & Co.
185—Calle Piedad—187

Fire risks are taken at moderate rates, and the Agents have full powers to sign policies and settle losses without having to refer to London.

234 oct 31 1880

IMPERIAL Fire Assurance Comp.
IN LONDON

Established 18 0
CAPITAL £1,600,000
Agents for the River Plate
Mantels & Pfeiffer

Risks taken at moderate rates, and losses settled here without reference to the Head Office in London.

66 dx

The Marine Insurance Company
ESTABLISHED 1836

Capital..... £ 1,000,000
Reserve Fund.. £ 340,000

20—OLD BROAD STREET—20
LONDON.

Accepts risks on any description of merchandise, and for all ports of the world.

Policies may be made payable at any of the Company's Agencies.

Low rates, liberal settlements, and undeniable security.

HENRY A. GREEN,
176 Reconquista.

e 345 xp

Marine Insurance

THE UNION MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY LIMITED
LIVERPOOL & LONDON
CAPITAL £ 812,800

The Undersigned having been named Agents are authorized to Accept Sea and River risks

BATES STOKES & Co.
BUENOS AYRES AND MONTEVIDEO.

e 40 xp

THE Telephone Exchange
OF
BUENOS AYRES

Recommended by the Direction of Telegraphs and Post Offices

Patented by the Engineers
DECREED BY THE
Superior Government
March 2nd, 1881
The Alta-Voz Gower-Bell Telephone,
Under special license of
A. Graham Bell, and Frederick A. Gower.
Central Office
128 Florida, (Altos)

The Boca, Barracas, South Plaza, Plaza Once, Bolsa, and Catalinas Mole, open to the Public.

The only Telephone Company in the city having in use the system of "inter-cambio."

BENJ. D. MANTON
A

e 96 j9

COMPANIA Telefonica del Rio de la Plata (Limitada)

SISTEMA
'Bell Perfeccionado'
Capital $fts. 500,000 oro

Director General
Walter S. Keyser

Oficina Central 118 Maipu

PRECIO DE ABONO

$109 m/c por mes, pagadero el 1 del mes despues de instalado.

Los abonos pueden tomarse por 3, 6, o 12 meses.

Cada abonado tendra su hilo separado y podra comunicar instantaniamente de dia y de noche, con todos los demas abonados asi como tambien con las administraciones.

La construccion de las lineas y colocacion de los aparatos asi como su entratamiento se hara por cuenta esclusiva de la Compania.

La Compania instalara Telefonos publicos para el uso gratuito de los abonados en los puntos siguientes—

Muelle de las Catalinas | Once de Setiembre
Aduana | Plaza Constitucion
Deposito Lanus | Corrales de Abasto
Boca | Flores
Barracas | Belgrano

Habra igualmente Telefonos en la Bolsa de Comercio y otros puntos.

La Compania tiene ya mas de 250 suscritores. La lista de ellos se pondeara por numero de orden antes de 1° de Julio.

Para informes, condiciones de abono, presupuestos para sistemas internos y aislados dirigirse a la

Direccion y Administracion
118—Calle Maipu—118
B. Aires, Junio 1881.

El Director General
WALTER S KEYSER

Esta Compania es la unica privilegada para el sistema de Cambio Central (todos los hilos aun los de Flores, Belgrano &c., vienen a la unica Oficina Central Calle Maipu 118, no hay sucursales).

e 321 j29

Banco Nacional.

Se previene a los Sres Accionistas que el Directorio del Banco, en virtud de la atribucion que le confiere, el inciso 10° del articulo 49 de los Estatutos, y en vista de las utilidades realizadas por el Establecimiento al 30 de Junio ppdo., ha resuelto en session de la fecha repartir un Dividendo provisorio de Tres y medio pesos fuertes metalico por accion, que sera pagado desde el dia 1° de Setiembre prox, debiendo presentarse las acciones el dia anterior para su anotacion.

Buenos Aires, Julio 15 de 1881.
EL DIRECTORIO.

z162 a31

Exchange Office
104—Calle Piedad—104

All sorts of Bonds &c. that represent any value bought and sold, and exchaage of gold, silver and all kinds of money.

ENGLISH, FRENCH AND ITALIAN SPOKEN.

GAMBIN & GORIS
Commission Brokers
104—Calle Piedad—104

e 68 m7

Gmo. Hutchison & Co
Introductores por mayor
DE TODA CLASE DE
Vinos, Coñacs, Licores &c
137—PIEDAD—137
BUENOS AIRES
xp

Adolfo Pein & Co.
Wool and Produce Brokers
1367—Calle de la Piedad—1367
ONCE DE SETIEMBRE

e 270 xp

L. LAMBERT,
Optico y Ortopedico de Paris
128 *CALLE SUIPACHA*
BUENOS AYRES

Sobre medida se hacen aparatos de todas clases para corregir los defectos del cuerpo.

Bragueros de todos los sistemas. Piernas artificiales.

Anteojos, Gemelos de larga vista, Composturas de todas clases de Instrumentos y Aparejos cientificos. Cirujia, Astronomia, Geodesia.

g 179 a15

The City of London
Fire Insurance Company
LIMITED

Capital £1,000,000

HEAD OFFICE
101 Cheapside E. C.
LONDON

The undersigned have received full powers to effect Fire Insurance and settle claims with out prior reference to the Head Office.

LAWSON & CO.
Maipu 83

262 a27

Liverpool and London and Globe
Fire Insurance Company
Established in 1836

General Reserve Fund £1,500,000
Agents for the River Plate
R. & J. Carlisle & Co.
149—RIVADAVIA—149

The Agents have full powers to settle all losses here at once.

x269 j11 xp

Chargeurs Reunis
French Steam Navigation Company.

NOTE—In Quarantine time, the steamers will not touch in Brazil.

FIRST-CLASS, $f. 125; THIRD-CLASS, $f. 50

The splendid steamer
BELGRANO
FOR HAVRE
On the 7th of August
Touching in Santa Cruz and Bordeaux.

P. Christophersen
General Agent
Buenos Aires, 151 Calle San Martin
Montevideo, 123 Calle Piedras.

x2 xp

Societe Generale de Transports Maritimes
A Vapeur
PAQUEBOTS-POSTE FRANCAIS
Regular Monthly Service to and from the River Plate.

Montevideo,
Rio Janeiro,
Barcelonne
Marseilles
Gènes et Naples

The Steamship
LA FRANCE
CAPTAIN LEMAITRE
will sail on
23rd of August

20 per Cent. Reduction on Return Tickets
1st CLASS..... $150 Oro.
2d „ ..... 120 „
3d „ ..... 50 „

3d Class Tickets will be given from Europe to here at 32 patacons, gold.

The ticket for the small steamer is together with the passage ticket.

In case of quarantine, the expenses are on account of the Company.

Receives cargo for Valencia, Alecante, Carthago ann Malaga.

For freight and Passage apply to
P. y E. MATTHEY,
Consignatsires,
2 RECONQUISTA 226

North German Lloyd.
LINE FROM BREMEN
GERMAN IMPERIAL MAIL
STEAMERS.

Habsburg, Hohenzollern, Hohenstaufen, Salier, Strassburg, Köln, Berlin, Leipzig, Ohio, Baltimore, Nürnberg, Braunschweig, Frankfort, Hanover,
Hansa, Mosel, Main, Rhein, Donau, Weser, Neckar, Oder, Hermann, Amerika Kronprinz Fr. Wilhelm, Graf Bismark, General Werder.

The splendid steamer
AMERICA
Captain Hamelmann
Will sail on the
25TH OF AUGUST 1881.
For
ANTWERP AND BREMEN
Calling at Montevideo

These magnificent Steamers, expressly built for the River Plate line, offer the most splendid accommodations for first, second and third. class Passengers.

All these Steamers carry Physicians and Stewardesses.

Table Wine supplied GRATIS.

Cooking in the best German and French style

Tickets for Families at Reduced Rates.

First-class Return Tickets at a Reduction of One-fourth. Second-Class of One-fiifth.

Prepaid Passages issued to Parties wishing to bring out their friends.

The outward voyage will be made from Antwerp and Bordeaux to Buenos Ayres DIRECT, without touching at any Brazilian port.

All these Steamers receive cargo for transhipment for all ports of England, Holland, Denmark, Sweden as far as Finland.—Freight conditional. Cargo for Hamburg paying same rates as for Bremen direct.

Goods from England are shipped in these Steamers via Bremen or Antwerp, with direct Bills of Lading.

The Company covers Insurance on Specie shipped in their Steamers.

For freight and passages and further particulars apply to the General Agents.

K. V. EMSTER,
General Lavalle 105
or to A. SCHARFFENORTH, & SATTLER
Brokers,
Calle San Martin, No. 133

HAMBURG AND SOUTH AMERICAN STEAMSHIP COMPANY.

Direct Monthly Line between the River Plate and Hamburg,
The steamer
VALPARAISO
Captain J. VON HOLTEN
3,200 Tons and 500 Horse-power,
Will sail
On the 10th of AUGUST, 1881

Calling at
Montevideo, Santos and Rio Janeyro.

Fixed dates of sailing from this Port, the 10th of each Month.

Names of the Steamers—
VALPARAISO, ARGENTINA, MONTEVIDEO, HAMBURG,
RIO, BUENOS AYRES, BAHIA, PARANAGUA, SANTOS.

Carrying Cargo, Parcels, and Specie.

These Steamers receive cargo for BREMEN

And Ports of SWEDEN and NORWAY.

Transhipment of same in Hamburg being on account of the Company.

For freight, passage, and further particular apply to the Agents.

LUDERS & CO.,
Rivadavia

321 m

Jose A Terry
JULIAN BALBIN
Abogados

Han trasladado su Estudio a la Calle de
Bolivar No. 5

e 16 a10

Philip W Becher
The only English Public Notary in this city.

Office
141—CALLE PERU—141

e 301 xp

P.S.N.C.
Pacific Steam Navigation Company.

Quickest Route from the River Plate to Europe and the Pacific.

The following Steamers of this Company will be despatched from MONTEVIDEO,
With passages from Buenos Aires to Montevideo GRATIS.
Carrying correspondence under Postal Contract with H.B.M. Government.

FOR EUROPE

ACONCAGUA
17th of August

PATAGONIA
31st of August

BRITANNIA
September 14th

CORDILLERA
September 28th

IBERIA
12th of October

VALPARAISO
26th of October

Patagonia, Cordillera and Valparaiso call at Rio, Lisbon,
Bordeaux and Liverpool
Araucania, Aconcagua and Britannia call at Rio, Bahia, Pernambuco, Lisbon, Bordeaux and
LIVERPOOL.

FOR THE PACIFIC

CORDILLERA
9th of August

IBERIA
25th of August

VALPARAISO
September 6th.

MAGELLAN
September 22nd

ARAUCANIA
October 4th.

GALICIA
20th of October

ACONCAGUA
1st of November

Touching at Punta Arenas, Talcahuano, Valparaiso and other Pacific Ports, up to Callao and Panama.

Passengers from BUENOS AYRES to MONTEVIDEO in connexion with the Company's Steamers GRATIS.

These steamers have been built expressly for this route, and in their construction every modern improvement has been employed, thus affording safety, speed and every accommodation to be desired by passengers.

The regularity with which they make their voyages is a proof of their seaworthy qualities, and their Commanders are justly famed for the discipline maintained on board their vessels and their attention to passengers.

All the steamers carry Surgeons and Stewardesses.

First class return tickets at a reduction of 25 per cent.

Prepaid passages issued at reduced rates to those wishing to bring out their friends.

Passages to Montevideo FREE.

For freight, passages, &c, apply to the Agents
YARROW HETT & CO.
Buenos Ayres:
151—SAN MARTIN—151
Montevideo:
CALLE SOLIS 55

Cie. des Messageries Maritimes
Paquebots-poste frangais

Agence Principale de B. Aires

Departs: le 8 et le 24 de chaque mois.

Le Paquebot-post
EQUATEUR
Commandant Le Coentre
Depart le 8 Aout

Pour BORDEAUX, touchant a Montevideo. Rio de Janeiro, Bahia, Pernambuco, Dakar et Lisbone.

MARSEILLE (compris le chemin de fer de Bordeaux a Marseille) deuxieme classe entrepont $f. 61.

L'Agent
O. De Martrin Donos.
76—25 de Mayo—78

American Bank Note Company
NEW YORK,

ENGRAVE BANK NOTES,
NATIONAL BONDS,
STOCK CERTIFICATES, &c.

The Largest and Oldest Established Company in America.

Agents in Buenos Aires
S. B. HALE & Co.
32 Reconquista.

e 1 xp

van Gelderen y Trant
Traductores Publicos
108 — PIEDAD — 108

Banco Nacional
42—RECONQUISTA—42

Horas de oficina de 10 a.m. a 4 p.m. y los Sabados hasta las 5 p.m.

Desde la fecha y hasta nuevo aviso a tasa de interes sera como sigue

ABONARA

Sobre depositos en oro, a la vista.. .. anua
Id a 90 dias fijos..... 1½ o/o
Id en plata despues de 60 dias..... 4 id
Id en moneda de curso egal, a la vista..... 1 id
Id a 90 dias fijos..... 3 id
Id en Caja de Ahorros, despues de 30 dias..... 5 id
6 id

COBRARA

Por descuento de pagares de comercio en oro y curso legal..... 7 o/o
id de Letras..... 8 id
Por adelntos en cuenta corriente y toda renovacion..... 8 id
Buenos Aires, Mayo 10, de 1881. 9 id
EL DIRECTORIO

Hotel Provence.
Cangallo, No. 29.

Fine suits of Rooms for Families. Cleanliness, attendance, and cuisine of first order.

Visitors of short stay in town, Board and Lodging, at $50 per day.

Orders for Breakfasts, Dinners, Suppers Lunches, Pic-nics.

Charges Moderate.

HOTEL DE PROVENCE,
JOSEPH PERES & CO.,

NOTE—The proprietor begs to inform his many clients that the hotel has been completely restorated, and is now perfectly new.

Hotel de la Paix,

Englishmen and others visiting B. Ayres will find every home comfort at the Hote de la Paix, which is the largest and best in this city.

Hydraulic Lift.
Reading-room.
Public Baths.
Charges are most moderate.
Wines superb.
Table d'Hote in European style, with room as lights and attendance.

HOTEL DE LA PAIX
Corner of Cangallo and Reconquista.

Carson's Hotel
PROPRIETOR,
W. D. CARSON,
162 RUA DO CATTETE
RIO JANEYRO

N.B. The Botanical Gardens Railroad Cars pass the door every 5 minutes.

cj—xp

English Hotel
GEORGE GIBBONS

The English Hotel and Commercial Restaurant formerly situated in Calle Zabala, is now 4a Calle Solis 26, 28 and 30, old Hotel Oriental.

Over forty Furnished Bedrooms for families and single gentlemen, at moderate prices.

The following are the prices charged—
Breakfast..... $ o,5o
Supper..... o,6o
Board per month..... 2o,oo
Furnished Bedrooms for single gentlemen..... 1o,oo
Do for two persons..... 12,oo
Hot and cold lunches at all hours
Hot and cold water baths
Dinners etc, supplied to private houses

The northern tramway which carries the passengers from the Central Railway, passes at about 10 yards from the Hotel.

Commissionares always ready to attend passengers

Calle de Solis 26, 28, 29
MONTEVIDEO

e 226 j18

Para San Nicolas y Rosario

Cargo Solamente. Vapores paquetes
INTERIOR
ORION Y LITORAL

Salidas—Jueves y Domingos

Tarifa. Mercaderias generales, toneladas 4 m/c
Carga de almacen..... 3.60

Nos encargamos del embarque de las cargas
TORRADO y MOLERO
Reconquista 72

Mensagerias Fluviales a vapor
Nuevo Itinerario

SALIDAS PARA MONTEVIDEO
A las 5½ de la tarde,
Los Jueves ..... Vapor SILBX.
Los Sabados ..... „ JUPITER
Los Lunes ..... „ COSMOS

PARA SALTO Y ESCALAS
A las 10 de la mañana
Los Martes ..... Vapor JUPITER
Los Viernes ..... „ COSMOS
Los Sabados ..... „ SILBX.

Carrera del Parana
hasta Santo Fé
Haciendo 3 Viages directos semanales con los Vapores
PINGO y METEORO

SALIDAS

Los Martes Jueves y Sabados para San Pedro, Las Hermanas, San Nicolas, Rosario Diamante, Parana y Santa Fe.

En combinacion con el Ferro Carriles del Norte y Campana, el 1° sale de la Estacion Central a las 12 del dia, conduciendo los pasageros al Canal de San Fernando en 40 minutos de donde partiran estos esplendidos vapores, y el 2° de la misma Estacion a las 2½ de la tarde, que alcanza a estos vapores en Campana.

Los boletos de tren y equipajes para los dos Ferro Carriles se dan gratis en la agencia.

La carga se recibe en la vispera de la salida en la Estacion Retiro.

La agencia se encarga del embarque y desembarque de mercaderias y de toda tramitacion de aduana, cobrando precios sumamente reducidos.

PEDRO RISSO, Agente.
Reconquista 143 y 145.

Navigation of the River Parana.

To Rosario, Parana Santa Fe,
And intermediate Ports.
In combination with the Campana Railway.

For San Pedro,
Las Hermanas,
San Nicolas,
and Rosari
TUESDAYS, THURSDAYS, AND SATURDAYS.

For Diamante,
Parana,
and Santa F
TUESDAYS AND SATURDAYS.

The s.s. PROVEEDOR,
In combination with the train which leaves the Central Station at 3.15 p.m.
Passengers for Diamante, Parana and Santa Fe are transhipped at Rosario to the
S.S. LUJAN.

These steamers carry the mails under contract with the National Government.
Train tickets and luggage GRATIS.
All cargo received at the Campana Railway Goods-shed, Retiro, the day previous sailing.
For passages, parcels, freights on specie and cargo orders, apply to
DAVID BRUCE,
54—Calle Cangallo—56

xps

William Samson & Co.
Shipping & Forwarding Agents.

AGENCY OF THE
Allan Line of Steamers.

Buenos Ayres, 213 Reconquista.
Montevideo, 54 Zabala.

je 46 xp

B. O.

REMATE
POR
Baltar & Quesada
20 Carneros
RAMBOUILLETS
Sangre pura
Lote muy escogido
DE LA
Cabaña Nuestra Señora de los Angeles
Del Sr. Dr. Don Alfredo Lahitte,
Unico lote que se venderá en este año.

En nuestra casa,
51—SAN MARTIN—51
El VIERNES 19 de Agosto
A la 1 en punto,

Venderemos al mejor precio y dinero de contado, por cuenta y order del referido Dr Lahitte:

Este unico lote de 26 carneros, escogidos espresamente para presentar en ellos el tipo mas caracterizado del Rambouillet, garantiendose que son animales sin preparacion alguna y en en su estado natural.

Los interesados podran visitarlos cinco dias antes del fijado para el remate en nuestra casa San Martin 51.

g 130 a19

POR LOS MISMOS
1 Potrillo sangre pura
De Carrera
GANADOR en PALERMO
1 Vaca pura importada
Sangre Durham
8 Vacas 7/8 Sangre
Algunas con cria
4 Yeguas de Carrera
Hijas del Padrillo del
SEÑOR J. A. MOLINA
Y varios otros animales
En nuestra casa
51—SAN MARTIN—51
El Martes 9 de Agosto
A la 1 en punto,

Procederemos a vender por orden y cuenta de varios un lote de animales de sangre en perfecto estado y condition. Cuyo detalle es el siguiente:—

KATE—Vaca pura Durham importada por el Sr Nash, Rosilla, nacida el 28 de Marzo de 1876, hija del toro King Brian No. 34038 y de la vaca Duquesa Windsor, por el toro Windsor No. 22637, con cria de un magnifico ternero puro.

LEONIDUS—Nacido en 1878 alazan tostado, hijo de Lnolis y de Gratinka, importados hace 3 meses y gano la Carrera de Puros de Palermo.

ZULU—Saino ¾ sangre, por Hobgoblin y Gambetta, nacio en Noviembre 17 de 1878, y esta anotado en nuestro famoso circo de Palermo.

PILATOS—Caballo ¾ sangre de carrera de saltos, hermoso animal de silla y de buen andar, preparados como para carrera.

Todos estos animales estan anotados y preparados.

Yeguas de Carrera

Cuatro hermosas yeguas ¾ sangre de carrera hijas del famoso padrillo puro Bismarck, del Sr. Don Juan A Molina.

Vacas

Ocho vacas mestizas ¾ y ⅞ sangre de las mejores Cabañas del pais, algunas de ellas con cria y mansas.

Por mas datos a nuestra casa Calle San Martin 51.

e a9

POR LOS MISMOS
Una majada tipo
DE
270 Ovejas Rambouillet
De la renombrada Cabaña
LOS TOLDOS
Que fue del Sr Adeodato Aguilar
Origen de la celebre cria
DEL Sr. BENAVENTE
En el Pueblo de
LOBOS
(Donde estara la bandera).
El Jueves 25 del corriente
A la 1 de la tarde

Venderemos por el mejor precio al contado, por orden de su dueno hoy el Sr Don Miguel A Lima y en lotes de a 25 animales:

270 ovejas Rambouillet, tipo de la renombrada cabana del Sr Aguilar, conocida por Los Toldos, en el Saladillo y teniendo su origen de los celebres animales criados por el Sr Benavente, haciendolo progresar con otras compradas a eleccion, en las cabanas del Sr. Amadeo y padres introducidos de la cabana Imperial de Francia.

Estos animales han estado siempre sostenidos a campo.

Su escelente origen, escusa otra recomendacion.

La majada existe actualmente en la estancia del Sr D Florencio Atucha, donde los interesados pueden ocurrir a inspeccionarla y por mas pormenores a nuestra casa San Martin 51.

e 34 a26

POR LOS MISMOS
642 cuadras de campo
De pasto tierno
PARA OVEJAS
EN EL
PARTIDO DE MAIPU
A 2 leguas de la Estacion
Fraccion de campo conocido por 'Bosque Alegre,' de La Señora Maria V. de Newton

En nuestra casa,
51—*SAN MARTIN*—51
Base de venta 300,000 m|c

El VIERNES 19 de Agosto,
A las 4 de la tarde,

Procederemos a vender al mas alto precio, por orden y cuenta de su dueno, y siempre que la oferta exceda la base de venta, la fraccion de campo arriba espresada, cuya superficie se compone de 641 cuadras y 893 mts de otra, cruzada por el Arroyo Chiflero y con una hermosa cañada, del Junco. El campo posee 4 poblaciones, la calidad de los pastos que pueblan esta fraccion de campo son inmejorables, siendo en su casi totalidad pastos tiernos.

La figura es la de un cuadrilongo y mide 2025 metros de frente por 5394 cts de fondo, y linda con los siguientes Sres.: Santiago Fawie, Benito Vazquez, Florentino Vazquez y Domingo Vazquez.

El campo se entrega libre de contrata y con estas la construccion de las poblaciones—de material de 11 vs de largo, techo de fierro, y una cocina y un galponcito de material techo de ripia, dos corrales partes de lienzo y un alambre querichado de durazznillo, y sus correspondientes tras-corrales; tiene una quinta de una cuadra alambrada y cerco vivo de alamo, teniendo en el centro un monte de paraiso y arboles frutales y algunos eucaliptus y un retazo de alfalfa.

La otra tiene una poblacion de material de once varas, techo de ripia y un galpon de 12 varas de largo, paredes de quincho de techo de fierro galvanizado, una quinta de 100 vs. por 10c, con alamos en los contornos y plantas al centro, dos corrales para ovejas y sus trascorrales.

La otra es quincho, techo de fierro de cuatro por cinco, tiene algunas plantas y sus correspondientes corrales.

Por planos y mas pormenores a nuestra casa, San Martin 51.

g 284 a19

POR LOS MISMOS
7 vacas y toros
RAZA DURHAM
1 Yegua Pura de Carrera
Importadas por el s.s. Galileo
Por el acreditado J W Nash
En nuestra casa, San Martin No 51
El Lunes 8 de Agosto
A las 2 en punto de la tarde

Procederemos a vender por orden y cuenta del senor J W Nash, un importante lote de animales vacunos y yeguarizos, importados de los mejores criadores de Inglaterra, como se verá en los pedigrees.

YEGUA

PRETTY JANE Polo saino. S B vol 14 pag 528 nacida en 1877 por "Somerset" y "Irne" por "Porto Rico" y Bay Jane por "Arthur".
Fue servida en Junio por "Seneca"

TORO

LORD CHELMSFORD por Petrach, rosillo nacido el 27 Abril de 1879.

VACAS

LAUREL por Prince Leopold, rosilla, nacida 4 Diciembre de 1878.
NECTARINE por Baronet 2°, colorado y blanca, nacido 3 de Febrero de 1875.
PINK CHERRY por Heydon Duke 2° rosilla, nacida el 31 Mayo de 1876.
CRUMMY CHARLOTTE por Royal Beau, rosilla, nacida el 8 Mayo 1876.
GENUINE QUEEN por Mobility, rosilla, nacida 28 Marzo de 1877.
QUEEN MADRIGAL por Goldoni, colorado y blanca, nacida 11 Nov. 1874.

Todas estas vacas han sido servidas por toros de primera clase,

La yegua Pretty Jane fue servida en Junio por el padrillo General.

Estos Animales pueden visitarse en nuestra casa San Martin 51.

a8

POR LOS MISMOS
Atencion Especuladores
La mas grande area
De Terreno Elevado
SOBRE EL MUNICIPIO
Immensa planicie
Casi 17 cuadras de 150x150 varas
AL OESTE
De facil division y de inmediate porvenir
Fraccionado value el triple
Atenci Capitalistas
LA TIERRA SUBE
TASACION RADICALMENTE BAJA
Para Vender
713,700 pesos m|c
Base de venta ⅔ Partes
475,800 pesos m|c
Por 16 cuadras y 941 milesimos de otra
CON ALGUN EDIFICIO
SOBRE LA CALLE DE GAUNA
Antigua quinta de Piñero
El Domingo 21 de Agosto
A las 2 de la tarde

Y sobre el mismo terreno procederemos a vender por orden del Sr Juez Dr D Martin Bustos y como perteneciente a la testamentaria de la Sa. Da Placida Gamas de Piñero, la espléndida area de tierra arriba espresada compuesta de una superficie de 285,879 mts cuadrados igual a una superficie de 16 cuadras y 941 milesimos de otra.

Esta gran quinta linda con los Sres Vicente Martinez, Reynal, Basualdo, Gonzalez, Fernandez, Ruiz y Lumb, y por su tamaño colosal se presta a la especulacion hoy que toda la propiedad tiende a valorizarse.

La tasacion practicada anteriormente sobre esta quinta alcanza a la suma de $713,700.

Siendo la base de venta las ⅔ partes de la tasacion o sean $476,800 m|c.

Los titulos son superiores, los interesados que deseen adquirir planos, pueden ocurrir por ellos a nuestra casa, San Martin 51.

e 145 a21

POR LOS MISMOS
Unico y selecto lote
25 Carneros de la reserva
Rambouillet Sangre Pura
ORIGEN IMPERIAL
Procedente de la Gran Cabaña
"LA MERCED"
EN ARRECIFES
Propiedad del Señor Don Carlos Urioste
En nuestra casa,
51—SAN MARTIN—51
El JUEVES 18 de Agosto
A la 1 del dia

Procederemos a vender al mejor precio por orden y cuenta del Sr D Ca los Urioste, procedentes de su cabaña La Merced, en Arrecifes, 25 Carneros Rambouillet pura sangre, origen Imperial.

Hacemos presente a nuestros hacendados que este sera el UNICO lote que se pondra en venta en esta Capital, de carneros de esta cabaña; los animales son todos ellos notablemente buenos, y podemos asegurar que no se importan al pais mejores, ni en tipo, tamano, fineza y demas condiciones generales:

Los Sres. hacendados que buscan carneros de origen imperial no tendran en el presente ano otra oportunidad mejor, pues han de encontrar que decimos la verdad cinendonos en esta a instrucciones terminantes de su propietario.

Repetimos esta vez por todas que es el UNICO lote que se ofrecera este ano en Buenos Aires.

Pueden verse en nuestra casa desde el Lunes 15 de Agosto.

e 242 a18

B O

POR
A Bullrich y Ca.
78—ALSINA—78
De 50 Carneros
Negrete Argentino
Sangre pura original Negrette
De la cabaña
EL ROSARIO
De los Señores
Francisco Chas e Hijos
El Jueves 22 de Setiembre
A la 1 del dia

Remataremos a la mas alta postura y dinero de contado por cuenta y orden de los señores Francisco Chas e hijos y procedentes de su afamada cabaña El Rosario.

50 espléndidos carneros Negrete Argentinos cuyo merito se encuentra acreditado por los siguientes premios.

Primer premio en la Exposicion Internacional de Filadelfia, id id Rural Argentina de 1876, id id 1878, id gran id medalla de oro en la Exposicion Universal de Paris 1878, id id id Exposicion Rural Argentina 1880.

Los Sres Chas con el objeto de rematarlos en esta ciudad han rehusado venderlos particularmente, no obstante de haberseles ofrecido elevadisimos precios como podemos probarlo con nombres propios.

Prevenimos que se ha elejido para la venta el dia 22 de Setiembre como el objeto de que puedan los compradores usar los carneros que compren inmediatamente y sin esperar la estacion oportuna (Octubre 1) con gastos y trabajos como habia sucedido efectuada dicha venta antes del dia mancionado.

Los animales estaran en exhibition en nuestra casa Alsina 78, cinco dias antes del remate y los interesados podran cerciorarse examinandolos si exageramos calificandolos de excepcionalmente sobresalientes.

e 237 s22

POR LOS MISMOS
De 20
MAGNIFICOS
MORUECOS
Sangre Pura
Original Negrete
Procedentes del Establecimiento
SAN MIGUEL
Partido del Pergamino
Propiedad de los Srs
Ocampo Her'nos
En nuestra casa Alsina 78
El Viernes 19 de Agosto
A la 1 de la tarde

Procederemos a la venta en remate publico a la mas alta postura y dinero de contado, por orden y cuenta de los Sres Ocampo Hermanos, un selecto lote de Morueos Negretes sangre puro.

Repetiremos aqui algunos datos que hemos publicado en anos anteriores, sobre el origen de estas cabanas por considerarlos importantes para los senores ovejeros amantes a esta bellisima raza.

La cabaña que es hoy propiedad de los Srs. Ocampo, fue adquirida por esos senores en el ano 1876 cuando fue vendido por nosotros en remate publico por cuenta y orden de los Srs. Eduardo Olivera y hermanos, que entonces eran considerados como los mejores criadores en la raza Negrete, habiendo fundado la cabana en el ano 1868 con animales elegidos personalmente por el Sr Don Eduardo Olivera en sus viajes por Alemania, observando el sistema mas perfecto de aparejamiento, teniendo su orijen de los rebanos de Hochitz (Austria) que como se sabe es la base del verdadero Negrete. Mas tarde en 1865 introdujo bellisimos animales de la misma raza, procedentes de la cabana Modanzin, cuya majada ha sido reputada como la mas perfecta y bella, por criadores afamados.

Los rindes de los carneros padres de esta cabana son de 24 a 28 lib., siendo el de las ovejas de 14 hasta 20 lib. por vellon, rinde extraordinario y que solamente se obtiene a fuerza de escrupulosidad que los Sra Ocampo tienen para el aparejamiento de su majada, siguiendo el mismo sistema establecido por su fundador y como es consiguiente renovando la sangre introduciendo los mejores carneros padres de la misma raza que han pedido encontrar en Alemania.

Son pues de este origin los 20 carneros que ofrecemos en venta cuya edad es de 16 a 20 meses de edad, con lana de de diez meses, habiendo entre ellos animales de alta reserva,

Los carneros podran examinarse en nuestra casa Alsina 78, cinco dias antes del remate.

z 289 a19

POR LOS MISMOS
Esplendido Lote
DE 30
Sobresalientes Carneros
Rambouillets
Imperiales Puros
Procedentes de la conocida Cabaña en
San Vicente
PROPIEDAD DEL SEÑOR
D. EMILIO DUPORTAL
Se Remataran
En nuestra casa calle Alsina 78
El Viernes 12 del corriente
A la 1 de la tarde.

Se nos recomiende no dijesmos nada sobre estos animales, dejando asi a los Sres interesados libres de juzgarlos y apreciarlos; pero pedimos a todos los que se entiendan en la mejora del Rambouillet pasen por nuestra casa de remate donde estaran estos Carneros en espesicion desde el Lunes 8 del corriente.

e 20 a12

POR LOS MISMOS
25 Carneros
Rambouillet
Sangre pura merino frances
Procedentes de la Cabaña
Laguna del Trigo
Propiedad de los Senores
Luis Amadeo e Hijo
En nuestra casa Calle Alsina
El Sabado 20 de Agosto
A la 1 en punto del dia

Remataremos a la mas alta postura y dinero de contado, por orden de las senores Amade e hijos y pertenecientes a su cabana Laguna del Trigo partido de las Flores.

25 carneros Rambouillet

Algunos de ellos hijos del carnero Thiers, importado por los Senores Amadeo, de la cabana Imperial y uno de los mejores animales que han salido de aquel establecimiento para nuestro pais, segun datos directos que tenemos de la cabana.

En *El Standard* del 24 de Setiembre del ano pasado se encuentran datos interesantes sobre este esplendido reproductor.

La cabana de los Srs Amadeo e hijos fue fundada hace mas de 23 anos con animales elegidos en Francia y para que los Senores estancieros, deseosos de obtener animales de buen y puro origin, pueden formarse una idea, damos aqui el detalle de las varias espediciones que han sido hechas desde Ensopa por cuenta de la cabana Laguna del Trigo.

Origin de la cabaña de los Sres Amadeo

1857—Recibidos en Francia, enviados por D Saturnino Soriano [padre) y hechos elegir a satisfaccion por intermedio del senor Dupless, ocho animales.

En este lote vino el famoso carnero Luis Felipe que muchas personans han conocido y apreciado,

1859—Recibidos por la fragata Panama, enviados y hechos elegir con especial cuidado en la cadana Imperial por los senores Maeneran Dupont en Paris, 3 animales.

1860—Encargados con especial moderacion y recibidos en la fragata Alix por intermedio de los Srs Diehl, Fernan y Ca 20 animales.

1861—Lecibidos por la fragate Panama y pedidos a los mismos Srs Dhiel, Fernan y Ca con recomendacion que fuesen iguales a las magnificas borregas anteriores, 20 animales y llegaron 25 animales.

1861—Pedido a los Srs J B Vigual y Ca y recibidos por el Buffon 3 animales.

1864—Recibidos por el Jaques Coeur y hechos elegir con esmero en la cabana Imperial por medio do los Srs Charias, Offman y Ca de Paris, 2 animales.

1876—Obsequio de nuestro amigo el Sr D Emilio Duportal, de su bien reputada cabana de San Vicente, 1 animal.

1878—Obsequio del mismo Sr Duportal y tambien de su cabana de San Vicente, un animal.

1879—Elegido y pedido por el Sr D Enrique Meyer, un notable carnero, que sirvio un mes de Siempo de reproductor en la famosa cabana Rambouillet, animal que no tenia precio y solo se vendio cuando dos hijos suyos pudieron reemplazarlo, venidos por el Belgrano, por conducto de la casa de los Srs Dilleman y Ca, un animal.

Total re ibidos 64 Rambouillet.

Como los Srs Amadeo e hijo nos dicen que creen pues su deber exhibir los titulos que tienen para ser considerados como poseedores de una cabana verdaderamente de sangre pura Rambouillet hemos publicado los datos que anteceden y que nos parecen titulos sobrados para elevarno de todo otro elogio.

Ademas los Srs estancieros los veran 5 dias antes de remate y juzgaran si tienen o no las condiciones del puro merino frances.

El 20 del corriente estaran en nuestra casa Alsina 78.

z43 a20

POR LOS MISMOS
DE
IO Potrillos
MESTIZOS CLEVELAND
De la famosa cria del
ESTABLECIMIENTO
"Las Acacias"
Propiedad de los Señores
Eduardo Olivera y hnos
En nuestra casa
78—ALSINA—78
El Miercoles 17 de Agosto
A la 1 de la tarde

Remataremos a la mas alta postura y dinero de contado por cuenta y orden de los Sres Eduardo Olivera y Hermanos y procedente de s Establecimiento en Lujan, los siguientes potrillos mestizos Cleveland, cuyo pormenor es el siguiente—

ALMIRANTE—Colorado, nacio el 4 de Diciembre de 1877
PILOTO—Doradillo id 15 id 1877
PURRAN—Saino negro id 14 Setiembre 8178
CANUMIL—Saino negro nacio el 20 Setiembre 1878
DRAGON—Colorado id 8 id
ENCARAZADO—Saino colorado id 24 id.

Todos estos potrillos son sumamente mansos y diestros en el tiro,
MONITOR—Colorado nacio el 28 Setiembre de 1878
RIFLE—Id cuarteron 15 Octubre id

Estos dos animales son de silla.

HUASCAR—Doradillo nacio 14 Setiembre de 1877
PILCOMAYO—id id 8 id.

Una magnifica yunta de caballos sumamente mansos y diestros en el tiro, el Huascar tira tambien solo.

Los potrillos de la cria de los Sres Olivera, son muy conocidos y apreciados, reuniendo condiciones especiales para animales de tiro son sumamente dociles y al mismo tiempo muy briosos y elegantes. Tenemos la satisfaccion de decir que todas las personas que han comprado de esta cria, estan sumamente satisfechos, y recomiendan estos animales.

Podran verse en nuestra casa Alsina 78, tres dias antes del remate.

e 290 a17

POR LOS MISMOS
Especialisimo Remate
DE
10,000 Ovejas mestizas
NEGRETE
En la Estacion Chas
PARTIDO DE
LAS FLORES
Por cuenta y orden de los Sres. MacKinlay y Hoevel
El Domingo 21 de Agosto
A las 2 de la tarde
Despues de la llegada del tren Buenos Aires

Remataremos a la mas alta postura y dinero de contado por cuenta y orden de los señores arriba mencionados:

Cinco majadas con diez mil ovejas mestizas negrete magnificos animales, comprados hace tres años a los Sres Francisco Chas e hijos y que como se sabe tienen una grande y justa reputacion adquirida en esta raza.

Las majadas tienen carneros padres de la misma procedencia, estan perfectamente estacionados y de consiguiente no tienen corderos menos de 2 meses; estan en muy buen estado, completamente libres de sarna, manquera y ovejas viejas.

El 15 de Agosto debe comenzar la paricion de primavera para concluir el 8 de Octubre, esto esta arreglado asi para que cuando llegue la esquila esten los corderos duros y sea mas difici se pierdan en ese trabajo.

Sobre la lana no queremos decir nada, pues basta decir, saben que su origen es de la cabana de los Sres Chas y que fue vendida el ano pasado 2 meses antes de la esquila a $116 arroba hab endose ofrecido al tiempo de la entrega en esta plaza $146 ar. por ella; los interesados pueden ver las majadas todos los dias, dirigiendose a la Estacion Chas (ferro carril del Sud) de donde dista la estancia dos cuadras unicamente.

Por mas informes a nuestra casa, Alsina 78.

e 40 a21

POR LOS MISMOS
De 30 notables Moruecos,
Sangre pura Rambouillet,
Procedentes de la afamada Cabaña
"LAS ACACIAS,"
Propiedad de los Señores Eduardo Olivera Hnos.

En nuestra casa
Alsina 78
El Martes 16 de Agosto
A la 1 del dia

Remataremos a la mas alta postura y dinero de contado, procedentes de la cabaña 'Las Acacias,' estacion Olivera, sobre el Ferro-Carril del Oeste, propiedad de los Sres. Eduardo Olivera Hnos.

30 espléndidos Rambouillet Argentinos, carneros del mas puro origen, y cuya base, como todos saben, fueron animales elejidos personalmente por el Sr. Gilbert, padre del actual poseedor de la cabaña en Widevilla; habiendo los Sres. Olivera obtenido el actual tipo de sus carneros a fuerza de la prolija seleccion que se ha hecho en su cabaña y a la contraccion e inteligencia empleados durante un largo lapso de tiempo que llego a la altura que hoy tienen los productos de esta cabaña.

En prueba de ello tenemos a disposicion de los interesados la fotografia de los primeros carneros de aquellos padres de la cabaña Gilbert, para que puedan formar una idea exacta de la enorme diferencia que existe con los actuales carneros que hoy ofrecemos en venta.

Cuando se llega a la altura que hoy tienen los carneros de las Acacias, que puede decirse es el ideal y la perfeccion del tipo, no se necesita hacer mayores recomendaciones, tanto mas que los Sres. Estancieros que han comprado estos animales estan muy satisfechos de los resultados que han obtenido.

Podemos asegurar desde ya que ese lote que viene a venta llamara la atencion de los criadores y los interesados pueden pasar a examinarlos cuatro dias antes del remate a nuestra casa Alsina 78.

g 136 a16

POR EL MISMO
10 sobresalientes Borregas
Pura sangre
RAMBOUILLET
De 16 meses de edad, procedentes del estacimiento
Santa Catalina
EN
MERCEDES
Propiedad del Sr. Don Domingo Frias,

En nuestra casa Alsina 78.
El Martes 16 del corriente,
A la 1 del dia

Venderemos al mejor precio y dinero al contado, 10 magnificas borregas Rambouillet, primer lote de animales que presenta en nuestro mercado procedente de su establecimiento Santa Catalina, en Mercedes, el Sr. Don Domingo Frias.

El orijen de esta ovejas es de primer orden, como lo demuestran los datos siguientes:—

El 1863 compraron los Sres Rayces hnos., para su establecimiento La Fraternidad, en el Partido de Lujan, al Sr Don Francisco Halbach en la Cabaña los Remedios, 956 ovejas y Rambouillet y 20 carneros puros de la misma raza; de estos animales se eligieron 200 piezas de las mejores que fueron servidas por los carneros puros, y dos anos despues, el ano 1865, habiendose aumentado a 400 la tropilla, se hizo una nueva eleccion de solo 50 ovejas, las que fueron servidas por un carnero europeo de la Cabana Imperial de Rambouillet.

Despues de los Srcs. Rayces siguieron eligiendo los mejores productos y sirviendose de padres de primer orden, entre otros el carnero de los Srs. Olivera que obtuvo el primer premio en la Exposicion de Cordoba.

Es sabido que el Sr. Frias ha seguido con mucha prolijidad mejorando la cabana, comprando siempre padres superiores como lo es el magnifico carnero 520 del Sr Van Homeyer, por el cual vienen servidas las borregas presentadas en venta,

Estos animales son criados a campo y se distinguen por sus formas, tamano, lindo tipo y finura del vellon.

g 41 a18

POR
Benito Nazar y Co.
JUDICIAL
De un magnifico terreno
En las calles Matheu
Y prolongacion de las de Alberti por el Oeste
Brasil por el Sud y Garay por el N.
En la Capital
De orden del Sr Juez Dr Tedin y como perteneciente a la testamentaria de Milan
Superficie 24,963 vs cuadradas o sean 18,836 metros 883 milim,
TASACIONES

3 piezas de material, cocina, pozo.....	10,400
Terreno.....	188,968 83
	192,368 83
Base para la venta dos terceras partes son	132,912 56

Alerta Especuladores
Esta tasacion ha sido practicada cuado la baja
No hay en venta en la Capital un lote de tierra como este,
Lean el Aviso
El Jueves 8 de Setiembre
A las 3 de la tarde

Venderemos sirviendonos de base la infima cantidad de ciento treinta y dos mil novecientos doce pesos m|c y 66 cents; este valioso terreno cuya superficie es la siguiente: 166 vs igual a 143 mts 755 mls de frente al Este (cada) 150 vs igual a 137-674 mts al costado Norte, 155 vs igual a 135-330 mts por el Sud y 153 vs igual a 131-632 mts por el Oeste, medidas que equivalen a 24,963 vs cuadradas o sean 18,896-58 metros cuadrados. A mas en este terreno que esta cercado de enredaderas tunas, zanjo y el frente alambrado, hay edificio compuesto de tres piezas de material, techo de paja y piso de ladrillo, cocina de idem sin techo y cantidad de arboles frutales y de sombra.

Como hemos dicho antes, tan proximo al centro de la ciudad no hay un area de tierra como esta; dentro de poco podra el comprador fraccionar y obtener entonces una gran utilidad; todas las inmediaciones estan pobladas y se nota la gran necesidad de edificios en esta parte que anunciamos. La proximidad por otra parte a las plazas Once y Constitucion lo mismo que a los corrales de abasto, lo habilitan como para una gran barraca, casas de inquilinato o para una preciosa casa-quinta.

Pedimos a los especuladores visiten este lindo terreno antes del remate y por mas datos pueden pasar por nuestro escritorio, Calle Victoria 156.

z37 c8

FURNITURE
A good assortment always on hand a
W. G. MARTINDALE'S
140—Calle Esmeralda—144

POR
M. Billinghurst e Hijos
90—San Martin—90
IMPORTANTE REMATE
DE LA
Gran Fabrica de Paños
"Sociedad Industrial del Rio de la Plata,"
Situada en el Paseo de Julio,
Frente a la Estacion del Ferro-Carril del Norte.

DE UN TERRENO CONTIGUO
Con frente al mismo Paseo,
Y DE
Todas las existencias, De Materiales para Fabricacion.

De orden del Sr. Juez de Comercio, Dr. Don Carlos Dimet—por ejecucion del Banco de la Provincia.

El Miercoles 5 de Octubre proximo,
A las 12 en punto del dia,

Procederemos a la venta en publico remate por mandato espreso del Sr. Juez de Comercio y acuerdo del Banco de la Provincia, del importante establecimiento que se designa, efectuando su enagenacion a dinero de contado y en la forma siguiente—

PRIMERO—La fabrica con su grandes edificios construido solidamente de los mejores materiales en terreno de 57 1|2 vs de frente al Paseo de Julio por 100 vs al costado Sud y 84 varas al Norte, con dos martillos a su favor de uno y otro costado, comprendiendo toda la maquinaria necesaria para la fabricacion de telas y economica manipulacion de tejidos. Contiene un esplendido motor fuerza de 70 caballos y dos calderas, 19 telares de a 2 y de a 4 armaduras, un hidro-extractor para secar las lanas, un surtido completo de cardas, sistema Houget-Teston de Vervier, 3 batanes y un lavadero automatico de 3 cilindros para lavar las lanas, 3 tinas grandes para los tintes, una prensa hidraulica para la formacion de las telas en piezas y todos los demas enseres y aparatos necesarios. Todo en perfecto estado de conservacion y listo para emprender el trabajo. La maquinaria y utiles responden a una fabricacion ya efectuada de 36,000 yardas de paño al ano. El costo total de todo es de $3,616,326.

Base acordada para la venta $1,808,163 m|c.

SEGUNDO—Un terreno contiguo con frente de 43,50|100 varas al Paseo de Julio, 60 de fondo al costado Norte y 30 47|100 al sud.

Base acordada para la venta, $250,000 m|c.

TERCERO—Todas las mercancias para la fabricacion, como tintes, drogas, añil, palo campeche, carbon de piedra, etc. etc., al mas alto precio y dinero de contado.

Siendo muy estenso el detalle de todas las maquinas y demas enseres de que se compone esta gran fabrica, los que re interesen en su adquisicion pueden obtener una copia impresa de los inventarios, ocurriendo a nuestro escritorio, San Martin 90. El establecimiento mismo puede visitarse todos los dias desde las 10 de la mañana hasta las 2 la tarde, horas en que estara abierta para la inspeccion.

El remate se efectuara en el mismo establecimiento el dia y hora indicado.

Prevenimos a los interesados que al comprador de los inmuebles le exijiromos en garantia la entrega de un 5 por ciento sobre el valor de la venta antes de firmar el boleto.

g 64 o6

POR
Guillermo Martens & Co
OJO
Le todas las existencias del Cafe y Lunch-Room
DENOMINADO
Concert Hall
121—SUIPACHA—121
Atencion Hoteleros y personas del ramo Atencion.
El Domingo 7 de Agosto
A las 12 del dia

Se rematara a la mas alta postura, dinero de contado y por orden terminante de su dueno, todas las existencias del establecimiento arriba espresado y cayo pormenor en parte es como sigue.

Un precioso estante y mostrador de caoba, 15 mesas de nogal, 6 docenas de sillas, 3 sofaes y 2 sillenes de Viena con asientos de esterilla todo nuevo flamante, 20 docenas chop pes con tapas de electro-plats, 50 docs vasos y copas de cristal, 12 docs platos de porcelana, 12 docs tasas id, 1 guarda-viento, una maquina bomba para cerveza de lo mas exelente y completo, con cuatro canillas, unica en el pais 18 docs servilletas, 4 docs bandejas de electro-plata, 10 de tenedores y 8 ds cucharitas de electro-plata, 4000 cigaros Bremen, 2 relojes, 3 espejos, cuadros al oleo, aranas y picos de gas, perchas, juegos de diferantes clases, filtros, bebidas en general y muchas otras articulos que no se detallen por su larga estension.

Llamamos la atencion a los Srs del ramo, la mayor parte de los articulos son nuevos flamantes, de lo mejor que se encuentra, aprovechen esta oportunidad y por mas datos a los rematadores Paraguay 611.

x46 a7

POR
Guillermo F Quirno
De Hacienda vacuna, ovina y yeguariza, pura y mestiza, en el Partido de Chacabuco, Estancia del Sr. Quirno Costa, a 6 leguas de Chivilcoy, igual distancia del Salto, 7 leguas del Carmen de Areco y 5 leguas del Pueblo de Chacabuco.

El DOMINGO 28 de Agosto,
A las 12 en punto del dia,

Despues de un esplendido almuerzo, en el mismo establecimiento, procedere al remate, a dinero de contado, de los ganados siguientes:—

60 toros mestizos Durham, de uno, uno y medio y dos anos.

50 vacas y vaquillonas mestizas Durham, proximas a parir y el toro puro Durham Duque de Wellington que sirve esta hacienda.

100 novillos gordos, muchos de ellos mestizos y cinueleros.

60 carneros Rambouillet puros para tropilla y majadas finas.

20 id Negrettes id id

400 id de 18 y 24 meses de edad, para majadas comunes, hijos de padres Europeos.

100 ovejas y borregas con dos padres Europeos Rambouillet puros de la Cabaña Gilbert, en Francia.

150 ovejas y borregas Lincoln ¾

20 Carneros Lincoln ¾ de 18 y 24 meses

20 potrillos y potrancas raza Cleveland, hijos del caballo John Malphas, importado de Inglaterra.

Escuso toda recomendacion respecto a la calidad de los ganados que voy a rematar, porque la Cabaña del Sr Quirno Costa, en Chacabuco, es bien conocida y todos los que han comprado en los remates anteriores han quedado muy satisfechos.

Las personas que quieran ir la vispera del remate para examinar detenidamente los ganados, pueden hacerlo, pues el establecimiento les proporcionara un comodo alojamiento, lo mismo que a los que quieran regresar en el mismo dia del remate.

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